The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5703. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

Cruelty and Crime in Great Britain.

Material Situation and Prospects of the Kingdom.

Denunciation of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

Interesting Debates in the Cortes of Spain.

Sombre Picture of Matters on the Peninsula.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Great Cattle Show—Cruelty in Amusements—A Hanging and its Moral—Overend, Gurney & Co.—State of Trade—The Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

London gets very dull just before the holidays. Everybody goes out of town that can go. The English gather in their country houses at Christmas, and invite all their friends. Whole streets of town residences are darkened. The last London attraction is the cattle show, and many thousands throng the bucolic festival, and gloat over fat cattle, fat sheep, and especially fat pigs. The great sight at the Smithfield show used to be the fat pigs of the late Prince ALBERT. He had six model farms, and like a good German, he made them all pay. They are still kept up, by Her Majesty the Queen, with all the other memorials. The pigs of the Prince's own breed, for he was, with his other accomplishments, a famous breeder, were the fattest ever seen in England—great bladders of lard, with abortive legs—useless types, merely—and a just perceptible nose. For a full month before the show their eyes were closed with fatness, and it was difficult to see where they were, or that they ever had any, until the Prince's own pig feeder pulled back the rolls of fat and pried them open. They slept with their noses propped up, in the intervals of feeding, and relays of pig nurses watched them night and day to see that they did not overlay themselves or otherwise get smothered. Many died in the process, or would have died, had not the watchful head waiter carried a long sharp knife, and stuck them at the critical moment, just as they were breathing their last but one. These pigs, as well as the fattened cattle, are fed on sweet and oily food, with pepper, spices and whatever can create and sustain an unnatural appetite. It is a wonderful development of science—a sublime occupation for a man who has now at least a hundred statues erected to his memory by a mourning Queen and a grateful people. The Prince of WALES will probably become, in time, as great a farmer and breeder as his father; but at present, destructiveness seems to be his most active propensity. If he can kill two or three hundred beasts and birds of a morning, he is happy. A Mr. FREEMAN has lately written in one of the magazines a powerful article condemning hunting and all destruction of life for sport as cruel, immoral and essentially barbarous. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE defends hunting in general and fox hunting in particular, for, as the Dutch justice said about the schnapps, he likes a little of that himself. Even the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has rather unclean notions on these subjects. It prosecutes cabmen who whip their horses, or men who set dogs to worry cats, with great vigor, but I have never heard of the conviction of a pigeon shooter, a fox hunter or a steeple chaser. The worthy Magistrate fines or imprisons the costermonger for beating his donkey, and then rides his horse to death to see a poor fox torn in pieces by a pack of hounds.

But there is a vein of cruelty in most English amusements—ideal, if not actual. Punch, the delight of street crowds, is atrociously cruel; so are the funny scenes of the pantomimes; in the high rope performances of BLONDIN and his imitators, and hundreds of acrobatic feats, there is the constant seeming of danger to life or limb; and every little while a performer is mangled or killed outright. After a long cessation the Magistrates have again begun to sentence criminals to the cat-o'-nine tails, and we read of ten wretches being flogged in a morning, with all the particulars of the torture. Hanging is no longer done in public; but if flogging is needed as an example, to wifebeaters say, a public whipping in front of Newgate might have a deterring influence.

A HANGING AND ITS MORAL.

We have just had a hanging in Newgate Prison, which points a moral. A man of good character had lived for several years with a woman whom he loved, but could not legally marry, because he had a wife living. They lived together, however, as man and wife, were supposed to be married, and had two children. Some time ago the woman formed another attachment; the man, in a fury of insane jealousy, killed her and her paramour. He was found guilty of murder, and was hanged. Scarcely any effort was made to save him. This is English morality; for by his death the sanctity of marriage is vindicated—as it also is in the Divorce Court. Had there been a legal marriage in this case, either the man would have been acquitted or convicted of manslaughter. Even if convicted of murder, he would not have been hanged; so he was really hanged, not for killing his mistress and her seducer, but for not having procured a divorce, and got married. The man is hanged for doing what a hundred thousand men in this Metropolis are doing—what some of the highest nobles in the land are doing. The barrister who defended him cited a remarkable case which occurred a few years ago in Washington—but the gentleman tried and acquitted in that case was legally married. A man in England or America, with a marriage certificate in his pocket, can do as he likes and need not fear the gallows. It is a potent talisman. If a man is lawfully married to a woman he may beat her—beat her to death even, and few persons or even policemen, will interfere. And the newspapers assure us that it is quite right—right to hang this man for murder, right to let the others, the lawfully married men, go clear or with a light punishment. My own opinion is that the legal document aggravates the guilt—and that a man has considerably less right to beat or kill his wife than another.

OVEREND, GURNEY & CO.

The only London sensation in these dull wintry days is the great trial going on at the Guildhall—the trial of the Directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., (limited,) for defrauding their shareholders of some £3,000,000. After several delays, and in spite of the obstacles thrown in his way, Dr. THOM, who prosecutes as one of the defrauded shareholders, has got the case on for trial before the Lord Chief Justice, with Dr. KENEALLY as leading counsel. Each of the distinguished prisoners, men of the highest stamp in the financial world, men of mark and of millions, is defended by three or four of the ablest men at the English bar, the Solicitor-General and the late Attorney-General among them. As far as I can see, the Court is very favorable to the accused; few, except those who have suffered heavily by the failure, desire a conviction, still fewer expect one. Some deprecate the prosecution, on the ground that it would prolong the panic caused by the failure of the house. These City men—great merchants and bankers—do not like to see honored names like the OVERENDS and GURNEYS dragged through the mire.

I went down to the Guildhall yesterday to look at the trial. A crowd was struggling frantically with a policeman to get up a staircase and in at the door which admits as many of the public as can be accommodated. Every few minutes some one would come out, then a terrific struggle to get the vacant place. I went to another door, and my card, shown to a policeman with three stripes, gave me ready admittance. The Lord Chief-Justice, in a rather becoming wig, sits alone. Judges are too scarce to have more than one on even a trial of such importance. Twenty wigged lawyers, with the distinguished accused scattered among them, and a special jury made up the scene. The trial is of the dullest; but the spectators watch it hour after hour. The room is comfortable, for a wonder, and they have nothing else to do. For two days they have been examining and cross-examining a professional accountant, who stands in the witness box with a great heap of the books of the house beside him, and answers questions about the business, profits and losses of the company. It is not, as you may imagine, a very lively proceeding.

If there is any feeling against these men on trial, it is not that they issued a sanguine prospectus—these have been common enough. What are all prospectuses but rosy anticipations seldom realized? It is not that thousands have suffered by the great failure. The *Gazette* is crowded with long lists of bankrupts. There are more now than for many months, for a reason: On New Years, the new Bankrupt law will come in force, which requires a bankrupt to pay ten shillings in a pound, or he fails to get protection. Under the actual law a man comes out free if he cannot pay a sixpence. So everybody who is doubtful of getting on—and in these times a great many are in that position—rushes in to secure the benefit of the existing law, and this makes the semi-weekly lists something frightful. The hardest feeling against the GURNEYS, &c., is that they have all sacred handsome fortunes for themselves and their posterity by marriage settlements. But as most people do the same when they can, even this does not go very hard against them. I have little doubt of an acquittal. The *Times* has put in a very strong plea for one, and in this case, as in so many others, it probably speaks the prevailing sentiment of the public.

STATE OF TRADE.

Then the state of trade, not only in Lancashire but everywhere—the depression of credit and confidence, the lack of commercial activity—is against the Liberals. The Conservatives are actively at work making the most of these difficulties. Conservative workingmen's clubs are being organized in considerable numbers. There is a loud demand for protection, under the guise of reciprocity or fair play for British industry. The actual system seems to work badly. The Government has been harsh and unpopular even in its attempts at economy—discharging artizans and not cutting down high salaries and rich sinecurists. Mr. GOSCHEN is not happy in his most difficult post of President of the Poor Law Board. He is for carrying out the harsh principles of the political economists, while the Tories have always been humane, if not scientific. The Tories passed the Factory acts for the restriction of the hours of labor, and the regulation of the employment of women and children. They have interfered, in the interests of humanity, with the freedom of trade and the law of supply and demand. If they have less head than the Liberals they have shown more heart.

So in the working of the Poor law—the Liberal policy is to stand by a hard and fast line. They are opposed to giving any temporary or partial relief. If a man can earn six shillings a week towards the support of his family the Tories would help him with the rest. The Liberals insist that he and his shall go to the poorhouse—he among the men, degraded and habitual paupers; his wife, quite separated from him, among the women, herding with the immoral and shameless; their children separated from both, and subjected to the most demoralizing influences. This is the terror of English and Irish Poor law. It is the utter destruction of family ties, the loss of all dignity, all hope, and often of all principle. There are, however, but few Boards of Guardians in England who will consent to carry out the law. They give more or less of outdoor relief, doing harm, no doubt, in some cases, but refraining from a much greater evil. In Ireland the law is carried out strictly by the Government, and the result is a much greater number of tramps and vagabonds wandering about the country than even in England.

PROSPECTS.

On the whole, the prospects, political and financial, at the close of 1869, are not very bright. Trade is bad and may be worse; pauperism is increasing, and no one can see the limit of its increase. The Church is in danger. A revolution in the educational system has begun. One-third of the United Kingdom is in a state of chronic, and, at times, violent disaffection. The security of property, even that considered most secure, is in peril. The Suez Canal may produce great and disastrous changes. But there is one gleam of comfort. The heaven of wealthy Englishmen has been described as a secure investment at six per cent. English capitalists believe, at last, that they have found it in America, that great country which *will* pay its debts, and which has room and work for all comers. It is reported, with how much truth I cannot say, that Mr. BRIGHT is building cotton mills in America. Mr. WHITWORTH, the first machinist in England, if not in the world, has, I believe, an establishment there. If English capitalists find it advantageous to do so, they can place a cotton factory in every cotton growing town in America, and leave Lancashire a weird wilderness of smokeless chimneys. American stock is higher now in England than at any former period. There are more people who have been to America and are going. An old man tells you that his two sons are there, and it is wonderful how they like it. An artisan has joined an emigration society which sends out its members by lot as fast as the money is collected in monthly payments, and the first hundred are now building houses for them in Kansas. Canada is too cold and too slow. Australia and New-Zealand are all the other side of the world.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Ministerial Difficulty—Animated Debates in the Corps Legislatif—Important Interpellation on the Commercial Treaty with England.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1869.

The Ministerial imbroglio is still unsolved. The "Forcadien combination," as the *Liberté* calls it, has fallen through, and at the moment at which I write no one pretends to be able to form an opinion as to which point of the political compass the Emperor's hesitations will lead him. The latest indication is the fact that Count DARU, of the *Centre Gauche*, had a second interview with His Majesty yesterday. On his appearance in his seat in the Corps Legislatif, immediately afterwards, an effort was made to ascertain what had occurred in the course of it. The Count preserved on this point a strict reserve, but he allowed it to be inferred that there was no probability of his accepting the task of forming an Administration under the conditions imposed upon him.

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Quitting this subject of the Ministry, which for the moment is matter of unprofitable discussion, let me press on to what is occurring in the Corps Legislatif. I would willingly devote part of my letter to a description of the scene which occurred there on Saturday, a scene worthy of the days of the Constituent Assembly during the first French revolution, and in which a Deputy elected from the working classes showed how capable are its delegates to represent them with dignity and efficiency, but the matters which came before the Chamber yesterday are of such paramount importance that I must devote to them all the space which I can claim from you for my present communication.

In one of my recent letters I mentioned to you that with the connivance, or rather at the instigation of the Government, the Protectionists intended to bring forward a proposition to submit the question of the tariffs to the Chamber as soon as the validation of the disputed elections had been completed. Yesterday, immediately after the President had taken his seat, M. JULES BRAME deposited the folllowing interpellation:

"Entering into the spirit of the Senatus Consultum of 1869, which restores to the Corps Legislatif the right of intervening in the treaties of commerce, the undersigned Deputies have the honor to ask the Chamber to fix the day on which they can interpellate the Government on the necessity.

1. Of denouncing (*denonçant*) before the 4th of February next the treaty of commerce executed between France and England on the 4th of February, 1869.

2. Of maintaining, until the promulgation of a new special tariff, the Custom House treaties resulting from this Convention.

3. Of presenting as soon as possible a project of law having for object to fix the Customs treaties, and to solve all the questions connected with it, more especially that of temporary admissions."

This document was signed by Messieurs KOLB-BERNARD, JULES BRAME, GUSTAVE FOULD and forty-five other Deputies belonging to all the political parties in the Chamber. M. DE JOUVENCEL demanded that the interpellations should be considered to have a character of urgency for the following reasons: If they were to wait until after the disputed elections were validated, they would encounter a serious inconvenience, for the proposed committee would have a great deal of work to do—it would have to hold a good many sittings, and to hear the evidence of a great many persons. It would not, therefore, be in a position to present a proper report upon the subject for a considerable time after. By naming the Commission at once it would be able to sit and adopt the measures necessary to secure a prompt report during the time the Chamber was occupied with the verification of powers. He therefore demanded that the nomination of the members of the Committee should be put on the order list for the following day. M. JULES BRAME objected to the proposition of M. JOUVENCEL for this reason, that supposing the Committee to be appointed without passing through the ordeal of a previous discussion in the Chamber, he did not believe it could make its report before the 4th of February. The interpellation which he (M. BRAME) had deposited asked first for the denunciation of the treaty. Why? Because he and the other signers of it were perfectly aware that no matter how great might be the intelligence and zeal of the Committee, it could not possibly make its report in time. But they took particular care to guard against the evil of an uncertainty too long prolonged, by asking the Chamber in a special and definite manner in the second clause of their interpellation to allow the conventional tariffs agreed to with England to remain in force during the whole of the period which would elapse before the new tariff was fixed. M. JULES SIMON, in reply to the statement of M. JUVENCEL that the 4th of February was too near to permit them postponing longer the nomination of a Committee of Inquiry, observed that those who asked for a Parliamentary inquiry had no expectation of its terminating within a period of a couple of months. The Government had announced an Administrative inquiry. He believed that it was bad in principle, and moreover he was of opinion that its *personnel* had not been properly organized. But his principal objection was to the terms of the decree which constituted it. It was to terminate its labors within a period sufficiently short to admit of the Chamber having before it the second category of tariffs before the 4th of February. Now it could enter into the comprehension of no one who reflected attentively upon the matter, that a Parliamentary inquiry could be carried on with such rapidity. So much for the Administrative inquiry. But those who with him had signed the demand for a Parliamentary inquiry desired that all should understand that they proposed a serious, a searching inquiry—such a one, in short, as would throw the fullest light on the industrial and agricultural condition of the country. M. JOUVENCEL said that he had been influenced by two motives in demanding that this question should be treated as one of urgency. The first was that it required a considerable period to enable a committee of inquiry to make a serious and complete report on the subject, and secondly, because, at the present moment, it had given rise to two agitations, one at the north and the other in the south of France. These agitations had opposite causes, and unfortunately each was based on facts equally positive. In the north the workshops and factories were closed and the workmen were starving. In the south, on the contrary, all branches of industry were in full prosperity, and this owing to the treaties of commerce. The result was that between the opinion existing at the north and that existing at the south upon this question, there was such a contradiction that there was danger of its giving rise to animosities and perhaps to trouble between these two sections. It was therefore necessary that it should become known to both that the Chamber was about to devote serious and impartial attention to the consideration of the subject, and that a committee of inquiry should be nominated as soon as possible. M. MAURICE RICHARD opposed any deviation from the resolution which had been arrived at, to finish the verification of powers before any other business was put on the order list. Important as were the propositions to which the demands of the honorable Deputies had reference, they yielded in urgency to the business at present before them. M. JULES BRAME stated that in depositing his interpellation with the Bureau it had not been his intention to interrupt for a moment the validation of the disputed elections. The President said that as every one seemed to agree to defer the demand of interpellation until the verification of powers had been gone through, the matter should remain over on that understanding.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Debates in the Cortes—General Prim's Army Law Rejected—Trouble in the Government Camp—Stormy Conference Between Serrano and Prim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1869.

The discussion of the law fixing the strength of the Spanish Army for the year 1869-70 at 80,000 men, occupied the attention of the Cortes during the sitting of Friday last. Señor GARRIDO, Republican, demanded a reduction of the army and the abolition of the conscription. He declared that the army conspired against liberty. The speech of the Republican orator was interrupted and the President called the Chamber to vote upon the project of law presented and supported by General PRIM, authorizing the Minister of War to hand over to all officers and non-commissioned officers of the army the pay due to them for the time during which they were absent by cause of emigration, just as if they had continued to serve under the Spanish flag. The House rejected this project of law to the great displeasure of General PRIM, by 105 votes against 75. Señor GARRIDO then continued his speech. He said: I congratulate the House upon its vote against the project of law just rejected; this is another proof that the government of the sword is daily more unfavorably looked upon by everybody in Spain.

General PRIM—There is not the least attempt at conspiracy in the ranks of the army; it is ready to obey the orders of the chief of the State, and it cannot cause any apprehension to the partisans of liberty. The army would be the first to obey the decisions of the Cortes, as it has done in fighting against the Federative Republicans; and it would obey blindly the orders of its commander. Regarding the plans and purposes that certain persons want to ascribe to me, I assure the House that I have no desire but that of the Cortes, that is to say, to consolidate the revolution and liberty, and I shall have the satisfaction of retiring from power amid the congratulations of my political friends for my loyalty and patriotism. I pray the Deputies and all my friends to have no fear whatever of a *coup d'état*; for I have no pretension to make one, either for myself or for anybody else. I have but one wish—to aid the triumph of liberty. To bring a King into Spain, no battalions, but votes, are needed. I hope that the Duke of GENOA will soon have the number of votes necessary for his election, to the satisfaction of the majority, and the great vexation of the minorities.

These declarations were received with frigid silence by the Chamber.

Señor GARRIDO maintained his assertions relating to the military conspiracy. General PRIM replied, "That the army did not conspire; that an army commits a crime by conspiracy, and that all soldiers who have conspired have been criminals up to moment when triumph made heroes of them."

Señor CASTELAR—The candidate for the Crown proposed by the Minister will not come to Spain, because the country will not have him. His coming depends on the will of a foreign King, on the just apprehensions of a German Princess, and on the will of her morganatic husband."

General PRIM—Europe is not opposed to the coronation of the Duke of GENOA. Spain will do what she thinks most convenient for her interests. The appreciations of the newspapers upon this candidature, and the attitude of the Duchess of GENOA, are inexact. The majority of Spaniards wish the Duke of GENOA to become King of Spain. It is natural that the Republicans should want neither him nor anybody else.

The sitting terminated at 7 o'clock.

INTERPELLATION TO THE MINISTRY.

Long before the opening of the sitting on Saturday the galleries were crowded with persons of all ranks desirous of witnessing the parliamentary tournament between Señor CASTELAR and the Ministry.

Señor MARTOS, Minister of State, read a dispatch sent from Washington by Mr. ROBERTS, the Spanish Ambassador to the United States, announcing the liberation of the gunboats and their early departure for Cuba. He also declared that the Spanish Government had no intention whatever of recalling Mr. ROBERTS, with whose services it was well satisfied.

The Minister of Public Works declared, in reply to an interpellation, that he would strike a few universities from the list if the Commission on the Budget required him to do so.

Señor FIGUERAS asked the Minister of Finance if he was in a position to pay the interest of the State bonds for the current half year, and Señor MUSQUIZ also questioned the Minister upon the conditions of the loan of the 10th of April last.

Señor FIGUEROLA—The documents relating to the loan have been deposited with the Secretaries of the House. It is impossible for me to communicate the details concerning the operations in progress at present for the placing of the second part of the loan. The Spanish Treasury contracted a loan of 480,000,000 of reals on the 10th of April last at a loss of about eleven per cent. The house of OPPENHEIM & SULZBACH, and the syndicate of bankers, have undertaken the emission of this loan at thirty and at thirty-one, which were the current rates of the Spanish "exterior" State bonds at the time the loan was being contracted. Since that time the price of Spanish bonds fell on the foreign markets, and the Government has been obliged to give a larger quantity of bonds as securities for the sums advanced to the Treasury.

The Minister declared that the documents relating to the operations that were already liquidated, were in the hands of the Spanish Financial Commission at Paris, and that he would communicate them to the Cortes immediately after their coming to hand.

The Minister of the Colonies said in reply to an interpellation of Señor PADIAL, Deputy for Porto Rico, that he would soon present a project of law relating to the abolition of slavery, and another on the subject of the municipalities of that colony.

CASTELAR'S ONSLAUGHT ON THE MINISTRY.

Señor CASTELAR made a long speech against the Ministry presided over by General PRIM. He said the Government had broken its engagement not to suppress the individual guarantees except during the time necessary for the defeat of the October insurgents, and criticised the conduct of the majority of the Cortes, who seemed to fear liberty of discussion, as was proved by their secret sittings for the purpose of electing a King belonging to a family hostile to Spain, and, the culmination of all evils, a boy-king. The orator called to mind that the Government, when in the presence of the Carlist insurrection, had complained that the public guarantees and liberties were hampering it so as to obstruct every movement. He accused the Ministry of having transported, imprisoned and persecuted without cause divers innocent persons, who were yet suffering in the convict vessels at Carraca while awaiting their trials. He reproached the Ministry with having disarmed the national guards in the large cities, with having dismissed the municipal authorities elected by universal suffrage, and with having substituted for them councilors of its own election for a purpose easy to divine. The republican orator advised the municipal councilors who had been dismissed to return to their functions and to throw the actual officials out of the windows. [Applause in the galleries of the ex-Deputies and on the benches of the Left. Murmurs on the Right.]

General PRIM—This is a singular manner of proceeding. [Murmurs on the Left.]

Señor CASTELAR—The actual Ministry has acted like the Governments of GONZALES, BRAVO and NARVAEZ. It has done worse; it has attacked the independence of the Magistrates, and after having got rid of the Unionist Ministers, ARDANAZ SILVELA and TOPETE, it has shut up the Regent in a golden cage.

On arriving at the question of the candidature of the Duke of GENOA, officially presented by the Ministry, the Republican orator described from the records of history the conditions and distinctive characters of the various monarchies. He was much applauded. After passing in review the reigns of LOUIS XIV. and NAPOLEON I., he arrived at the conclusion that the Duke of GENOA had for him neither tradition, nor conquest, nor glory.

"Conduct the Duke of GENOA to Cadiz, on his arrival in Spain," he said. "There you will be able to show him the half-buried bullets with which his grandfather bombarded and massacred the Liberals that the absolutism of FERDINAND VII. might triumph. Your senseless policy impels you to bring the Duke of GENOA to Spain, although you will expose the country thereby to a series of catastrophes. General PRIM wants the Dictatorship only because the country will have nothing to do with the royal candidate and refuses to accept him. It is to be feared that both of them will die in some barracks."

This is the attack. I will now give you the defence. The Minister of the Interior said:

"In the presence of the attitude of the federative Republicans who threatened to throw society into a state of profound anarchy, the Government demanded and obtained authorization to suspend the constitutional guarantees. In Catalonia, Andalusia and Aragon the criminals had spread terror among honest people; in Fuensanta and Tarragona pillage and assassinations were being committed; at Barcelona, Saragossa and Valencia the Republicans resorted to violence to establish the Federative Republic. Everywhere the Republican municipal authorities made common cause with the insurgents, and we could certainly not stand quietly by while the Cities of Tarragona and Wals were the theatres of terrible outrages, and when a formidable insurrection was raising its head at Saragossa, Barcelona and Valencia. Señor CASTELAR pretends to say that the former municipal councilors ought to return to their respective town halls, and to throw their successors out of the windows. If they will make such an attempt they will be received with a volley of balls, and the responsibility will fall on him who gave such advice to men sharing his opinions. As regards Señor CASTELAR's attacks upon the Duke of GENOA, I can but reply: 'Happy is the royal candidate to the Spanish Crown, who can be attacked only in the persons of his ancestors.'"

The sitting ended at 7 o'clock P. M., amidst great excitement within and without the Chamber.

TROUBLE IN THE GOVERNMENT CAMP.

The Regent and General PRIM had a long conference, lasting from 9 to 12, yesterday evening. The interview was a stormy one, so much so, in fact, that the Duchess DE LA TORRE was obliged to enter the room and put a stop to it.

TELEGRAMS.

End of the Revolution in Cuba Proclaimed.

Reported Circular from the Cuban Junta in New-York.

The Cause Abandoned in Despair.

Arrival of One of the Gunboats at Havana.

Terrible Tragedy in the Village of Sleepy Hollow.

CUBA.

The End of the Revolution Announced—Reported Action of the New-York Junta—Arrival of One of the Gunboats.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Intense excitement prevails here in consequence of the announcement in the Havana journals of this evening that the revolution has terminated. According to the published statements, the editors of the journals have seen a copy of a circular signed by the members of the Cuban Junta in New-York, ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms for the present, and giving as reasons for the abandonment of the insurrection, the failure of recent filibustering expeditions, and the inability of the Junta to send more men; and, further, the disheartening action of the American Government in permitting the gunboats to sail from New-York. The circular severely attacks the course of President GRANT. The Junta advises the Cubans to submit to the Spaniards in order to save further bloodshed. The *Voz de Cuba* (sensationalist) announces the surrender of 1,500 insurgents at Tunas to General BENEGASEE. The *Diario* announces that the ex-rebel General COCA offers to raise a body of guerillas to fight against the insurgents....One Spanish gunboat arrived to-day, having become separated from its companions off the heights of Charleston. The rest are expected to arrive to-morrow....A fire to-night destroyed five houses on Monte-street. Further announcements are made from the interior of bodies of insurgents offering to capitulate. If all the news is true the revolution may be considered as expiring; but a full confirmation of it is wanting....The steamer *Cleopatra* sailed this morning for Vera Cruz.

EUROPE.

The New French Ministry—Action of the Emperor—Napoleon's New Year's Reception—Affairs in Spain.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—It is certain that the new Ministry will be announced day after to-morrow. The *Journal Officiel* has not yet published a list of the appointments, but *La Liberté*, the organ of M. OLLIVIER, states to-day that the Ministry is constituted, and publishes the following as the announcement which will be officially promulgated on Monday:

Minister of Justice—M. EMILE OLLIVIER.

Minister of the Interior—M. CHEVAUDIER DE VALDROME.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. le Deputé GAUDIN.

Minister of Commerce—M. le Deputé COUVET.

Minister of Public Works—M. MAURICE RICHARD.

MM. MAGNE, BOURBEAU, CHASSELOUP, LAUBAT, LEBOEUF and RIGULT DE GENOUILLY will retain their positions.

M. BERTHEMY, the French Envoy at Washington, declined the portfolio of the Interior on account of his deficiency in oratory. Of the Ministry as thus given by *La Liberté*, four of the members are Senators and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. M. GAUDIN, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was formerly a Minister Plenipotentiary and also Councilor of State. CHEVAUDIER DE VALDROME, Minister of the Interior, was second Vice-President of the Corps Legislatif. All the others are well known in political circles.

PARIS, Jan. 1—6 P. M.—It is stated that the Emperor signed the decree confirming the new Ministry last night. To-day the Emperor received the Diplomatic Corps. In answer to the usual address, he returned his thanks and said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the friendly relations existing between their respective Governments and France. He then conversed freely with the chiefs of the various legations.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The *Imparcial*, referring to a recently-circulated contradiction of the report that the partisans of the Duke of MONTPENSIER and the Prince of ASTURIAS were working in conjunction, asserts that the denial is only applicable to certain persons, and not to the entire party. The reception of a note from the United States Government, threatening recognition of Cuba, is officially denied.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The *Spectator* commenting on recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says that the notes of Mr. FISH are improvements on Mr. SEWARD's. His dispatches contain no buncombe or flourishes. Yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint, instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the *Alabama* question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime powers are deeply interested, but Mr. FISH does not do it justice....The *Saturday Review*, referring to the *Alabama* dispute, says the Americans uniformly assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into blockaded ports of Cuba....The *Times* gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1866 and the period when a new inflation is sure, new American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New-York regarding Erie. Federal securities will lose their demand in Europe because of their advanced price....The Peabody trustees have purchased the hospital in Blackfriars Road as a site for a memorial hospital....The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, commenting on the official denial of the censorship over the French cable, says all telegrams are received by the Minister of the Interior.

Charity in Syracuse—The Hearts of the Poor Made Glad.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jan. 1.—A grand barbecue was held here to-day, for the entertainment of the poor of Syracuse. It was provided by JOHN GREENWAY. Thousands of persons from the surrounding country came to town, and the streets have all day worn a holiday appearance. Clinton-square was packed with spectators, estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 in number. Two whole beeves were roasted and another cut up raw and distributed to the poor, together with five thousand loaves of bread. The butchers and bakers of the city aided in the preparation. Several ex-Mayors and other prominent citizens, wearing white aprons, waited upon the crowds of applicants for food. The whole community seemed to take great interest in the affair.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Three Persons Shot by a Jealous Husband Near Tarrytown—Two of them Killed Outright.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 1.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, about 2 o'clock this afternoon. A man named V. W. BUCKHOUT shot his wife, a New-York merchant named ALFRED RANDALL, and a son of the latter named CHARLES RANDALL. Mrs. BUCKHOUT was shot through the temple; ALFRED RANDALL through the heart, and CHARLES RANDALL in the side. Mrs. BUCKHOUT and CHARLES RANDALL are dead. ALFRED RANDALL lies in a dangerous condition. BUCKHOUT gave himself up immediately after the occurrence, and was lodged in jail at White Plains. The cause of this appalling tragedy is unknown. Some persons ascribe it to jealousy on the part of the husband, while others believe that he is insane.

The Emancipation Proclamation—Celebrations of the Anniversary of its Issue in the South.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—The Colored Society celebrated the anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and called upon Governor WALKER, who made them a speech, in which he reverted to the occasion which they celebrated, and told them they were his peers before the law and vested with the same rights and privileges, and he, as Governor, would see that these rights and privileges were secured to them; would stand by and protect them as far as the power was with him. He appealed to them to show by their action that they appreciated these rights, and what had been called an experiment in regard to colored people would prove most successful. He was followed by General IMBODEN, who spoke in the same manner. The speeches were enthusiastically received.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—The colored people celebrated the anniversary of emancipation with the reading of the proclamation, delivery of speeches and a public procession. Business was generally suspended.

The weather is very inclement. About eight inches of snow have fallen since daylight. The storm still continues.

The Political Quarrels in New-Orleans The Chief of Police Imprisoned—Internal Revenue Receipts.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Chief of Police CAIN was yesterday committed to the Parish Prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of Court, in the Seventh District, for allowing Governor YARMOETH the use of the Metropolitan Police to prevent Auditor WICKLIFF from reoccupying his office in the Mechanics' Institute, from which he had been ejected by order of the Governor. Peremptory orders were issued by the Sixth District Court for WICKLIFF to reoccupy the office, while the Fifth District Court enjoined the Sheriff from disturbing the Governor in the use, administration and occupancy of the Mechanics' Institute. The Governor and Metropolitan Police are still in the possession of the entire building. The statement of Colonel STOCKDALE shows the Internal Revenue receipts of this district for the eight months ending Dec. 31, to be $1,519,548. The receipts for the corresponding months last year were $970,871. The gain over last year, without deducting the Cotton tax, is over half a million dollars.

The Richmond Journalists in Washington—Entertainment by the Press of that City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper Press of Richmond and Petersburg, Va., arrived in this city this morning, at the invitation of the journalists of Washington. The visit has been in contemplation for several weeks and every preparation was made for extending to them a cordial reception. The visitors upon their arrival were escorted by a committee of gentlemen belonging to the Press of this city to the Arlington Hotel. At 9 o'clock, they were met by the entire number of their guests in one of the parlors of the hotel, when Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, on behalf of the Washington Press, delivered a speech of welcome which was responded to by Mr. GILMAN, of the Richmond *Whig*. A banquet was given at 5 o'clock, at which Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE presided."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—During the past year 2,850 marriage licences have been issued in this city....The regular session of the Maryland Legislature will convene at Annapolis on Monday next....The Baltimore *American* was enlarged to-day, by the addition of four columns.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—The Congressional Postal Committee, now here, visited the Custom House, the steamers *Ontario* and *Erie*, and were informally received by the Mayor to-day. The Committee will commence work on Monday. The United States steamer *Alaska* sailed to-day to join the East India Squadron.

WARRENSBURG, N.Y., Jan. 1.—Another section of twelve miles of the Adirondack Railway was formally opened to day. The road now extends forty-nine miles north of Saratoga, to near Johnsburg.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES.

Reasons for Governor McDougall's Withdrawal—His Family in St. Paul.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Dec. 29.

The announcement contained in our last advices from Pembina that Governor McDOUGALL and suite were about to leave for St. Paul and Canada, was verified by the arrival in this city yesterday of Governor McDOUGALL's entire family, consisting of his son, WM. B. McDOUGALL, a young man about 21 years old, his daughter Miss McDOUGALL, some years older, and two small boys, accompanied by his Attorney-General, Mr. RICHARDS. The party left Pembina on Saturday the 18th inst., being ten days on their journey. Governor McDOUGALL himself accompanied the party as far as Fort Abercrombie, where, with others of his suite, he was delayed by some business the nature of which is not stated, but which we suspect arose out of his meeting at that point Messrs. DONALD G. SMITH, recently appointed to supersede Governor McTAVISH, in behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. TUPPER, a gentleman, who, as we infer, was sent out by the Canadian Government to assist in unraveling the Red River complications. It will be recollected, also, that some Canadian arms were, sometime since, removed from Georgetown to Abercrombie for safe keeping, and possibly the necessity of making some arrangements about these arms, and for baggage transportation, may further explain Governor McDOUGALL's delay at that point. He is expected to arrive at St. Paul next Friday. His Secretary of State, Mr. PROVENCHER, and Captain CAMERON, remained at Pembina. Governor McDOUGALL's family explain his departure from Pembina as having been determined by the recent change in the policy of Canada, which is alleged to have refused the stipulated payment to the Hudson's Bay Company, provided for in the terms of cession, until that Company should place the Canadian Government in peaceable possession of the country.

But there were other reasons why the Governor deemed it best to withdraw. He did not find the Pembinese the most congenial and hospitable neighbors in the world, and after the report came that his emissaries had been arming Indians and thus inciting an Indian war, Pembina began to be too hot, even in this cold weather, for the gubernatorial party. Such was the excitement of the Pembinese that Governor McDOUGALL had reason to anticipate the most churlish treatment at their hands.

The capture by the insurgents of the Hudson's Bay Company's post, from which he had mainly drawn his supplies, obliged him to rely on the Pembinese for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, and the unfriendly feeling which he found among them made this a precarious dependence. These and other personal anxieties, added to the positive discomforts and privations of pioneer life in its rudest form, in log huts, whose mudded chincks afforded but slender protection against the Arctic cold, are among the reasons given for his withdrawal from his post of observation at Pembina. The chief reason, however, is that he had found out that it was not the slightest use to stay there; that the failure of the Shultz-Dennis attempt to get up a counter revolution dissipated all hope of being able to get into the country this Winter; and, though he was not ordered to return to Canada, that he deemed it best, on the whole, to do so. Governor McDOUGALL, with other members of his suite, will reach St. Paul on Friday, where he will probably remain for several days and await instructions from Ottawa. His family are at the Park Place Hotel, awaiting his arrival.

MR. SEWARD.

Mexican Honors to the Ex-Secretary of State—His Latest Speeches.

From the Two Republics, of Mexico City.

Mr. LERDO, Minister of Relaciones, gave a dinner to Mr. SEWARD on Nov. 30. Mr. SEWARD delivered the following speech:

"The year 1861, without calculation or effort, and almost without expectation on my own part, brought me to a position in which I had to confront a desperate, organized and even armed resistance to all the great political ideas which I had fondly cherished and peacefully promulgated through a period of many years. Slavery had taken up arms in alarm for its life, and had organized rebellion aiming at the dissolution of the American Union. Spain, deriding what under the circumstances seemed the imbecile theory of the Monroe doctrine, through the treachery of President SANTA-ANNA gained possession of the City of San Domingo and reëstablished a Vice Royalty in that Island and soon afterwards seized the Chincha Islands from Peru; Great Britain, not yet cordially reconciled to the independence of her former colonies, the United States, struck hands with France, which had been their ancient ally, but was now laboring under a hallucination of Imperial ambition, and with the concurrence, voluntary in some cases and forced in others, of the other maritime Powers of Western Europe, lifted the rebels of the United States to the rank and advantage of lawful belligerents. The statesmen of Europe, with its Press almost unanimous, announced that the United States of America had ceased to exist as one whole sovereign and organized nation. The Emperor of France, emboldened by the seeming prostration of the United States, landed invading armies at Vera Cruz and Acapulco, and overran the territories of Mexico, overthrowing all its Republican institutions and establishing upon their ruins an European Empire. With the United States in anarchy, St. Domingo reëstablished as a Monarchy, and Mexico as an Empire, it was unavoidable that Republicanism must perish throughout the whole Continent, and that thereafter there would remain for those who had been its heroes, its friends, its advocates, and its martyrs, only the same sentiments of reverence and pity with which mankind are accustomed to contemplate the memories of TEMISTOCLES and DEMOSTHENES, of CATO and of CICERO. In that hour of supreme trial I thought I knew better than the enemies of our sacred cause, the resources, the energies and the virtues of the imperilled nations. In the name of the United States, I called upon the Republican rulers and statesmen of the continent for moral aid, and conjured them by all the force of common sympathy, common danger and common ambition to be faithful and persevering in their own Republics. The universal answer was equal to the expectation. The United States became for the first time, in sincerity and earnestness, the friend and ally of every other Republican State in America, and all the Republican States became from that hour the friends and allies of the United States. This alliance commanded respect and confidence in unexpected quarters. Switzerland, Italy, Russia, North Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Siam and China, became the friends and moral allies of the American Republics, and their triumph at last was complete. The United States were restored and slavery abolished there. St. Domingo was evacuated, Peru was left independent and Mexico resumed her noble Republican autonomy. For the heroes who led Republican forces in this great contest, SCOTT, GRANT, SHERMAN, McCLELLAN, FARRAGUT and so many others in the United States; ZARAGOZA, DIAZ, ARTEAGA, SALAZAR, ESCOBEDO and CORONA in Mexico; for the statesmen who directed the councils of the nations who took part in it, LINCOLN, JOHNSON, STEVENS, STANTON in the United States; JUAREZ, LERDO, IGLESIAS and ROMERO, in Mexico; GORTSCHAKOFF, BRIGHT, BISMARCK and NAPOLEON (JEROME,) in Europe, I came to feel and acknowledge sentiments of gratitude, of respect and affection, not inferior in force to those of fraternal confidence and affection. This is the manner, Mr. LERDO, by which you have won me to your side, and secured my ardent wishes for your future prosperity and success as a man, a Minister and a statesman. If I have not so expressed myself heretofore, since my arrival in Mexico, it was only because I was waiting for this most agreeable occasion."

On Dec. 3 Mr. SEWARD was entertained by Minister ROMERO. He spoke as follows: "Although my memory does not go back so far, yet I know historically that the world accepted with gratification and hope the revolution in Mexico when begun under the illustrious HIDALGO. I think, moreover, that Mexico was favored by the patience and expectation of the nations, until independence was secured and established under the lead of ITURBIDE. But when it was seen that although independence and sovereignty had been gained, yet the Republic had not been effectually established, yet the Mexican people became involved in a protracted and turbulent storm, appearing one year above the waves in the form of an unsettled monarchy, the next taking on the majestic prestige of an empire, then a constitutional republic, and then republic afterwards giving place to repeated dictatorships—the confidence of mankind gave way to despondency and ultimate despair. In all courts and capitals the uniform exclamation was, "Mexico is in anarchy and is incapable of self-government. She must be saved by foreign intervention." Even in the Congress of the United States, a proposition for a United States protectorate over Mexico preceded the audacious Imperial invasion which was finally adopted by France. That intervention occurred at the moment when the United States themselves were struggling with a rebellion the most fearful that any nation was ever called to encounter. The people of the American Union then, for the first time, comprehended that the safety of the Republic in Mexico, however hopeless it might seem, was nevertheless essential to the salvation of the Republic in the United States. Nevertheless, neither nation was at that time able to give armed assistance or other than moral support to the other. Each was obliged by a supreme necessity to fight its own military battles, while to effect the necessary concert in moral action was the great trial of the Administrations in both countries. In all revolutions those who preside over the movement on either side may reason *a priori* and they may respectively ground their expectations of triumph upon principles which they regard as elementary. The masses arrayed on both sides, on the contrary, reason from the events and developments of the hour. I was able to maintain at all times, as all the world knows, an entire confidence in the success of the Government of the United States and no less confidence in the triumph of the Government here. While I could sufficiently at all times explain the reasons of my confidence in the former case, you, Mr. ROMERO, remember how often and how profoundly I expressed my regret that the want of personal acquaintance in Mexico, disabled me from assigning satisfactory reasons for my faith in the success of the Republican Government here and how constantly I assured you that if life and health should be vouchsafed me, I intended at the earliest moment, to study, if practicable, in Mexico, the foundation of my hopes of peace and Republican Government. At last I have seen Mexico, I have stood upon the fatal hill of the Cerro de las Campanas in Queretaro, and beside the graves of MIRAMON and MEJIA, and of COMONFORT and ZARAGOZA, in Mexico. I now know not only that Mexico will remain independent, republican, and enjoy peace and prosperity in the future, but I know also the grounds upon which this unwavering faith can safely rest. I shall henceforth be able to assure my countrymen, and all whom it may concern, that Mexico will remain independent, because the sense of independence is the strongest popular element in Mexico and as strong as it is in France, in Great Britain or in the United States. I know that Mexico will remain republican, because the people of Mexico, with important individual exceptions, prefer the republican system of government, and will submit to no other. I know that Mexico will remain at peace, because no foreign nation will now assail her, and because faction has neither any longer a leader sufficiently desperate or popular delusions sufficiently general for raising again the standard of civil war. I know that Mexico will be prosperous because a wise administration, favored by national repose, can speedily restore and renew the national industry and enterprise, and that under the same conditions even an unwise one could not long delay or hinder that achievement. I could not leave Mexico, Mr. ROMERO, without giving expression to the gratitude I feel to the Providence which controls the destinies of men and nations for having brought me into the intimate relations which existed between you and myself when in the service of our respective countries at Washington, as well as for the great indulgence of being allowed to renew and reaffirm those relations in Mexico.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FAITHFUL LOVERS.

I'd been away from her three years—about that—
And I returned to find my Mary true,
And though I'd question her, I did not doubt that
It was unnecessary so to do.

'Twas by the chimney corner we were sitting,
"Mary," said I, "have you been always true?"
"Frankly," says she, just pausing in her knitting,
"I don't think I've unfaithful been to you;
But for the three years past I'll tell you what
I've done: then say if I've been true or not.

"When first you left, my grief was uncontrollable,
Alone I mourned my miserable lot,
And all who saw me thought me inconsolable,
Till Captain Clifford came from Aldershott;
To flirt with him amused me while 'twas new,
I don't count that unfaithfulness. Do you?

"The next—oh! let me see—was Frankie Phippe,
I met him at my uncle's, Christmas-tide;
And 'neath the mistletoe, where lips meet lips,
He gave me his first kiss"—and here she sighed;
"We stayed six weeks at uncle's—how time flew!
I don't count that unfaithfulness. Do you?

"Lord Cecil Fossmote, only twenty-one,
Lent me his horse. Oh, how we rode and raced!
We scoured the downs—we rode to hounds—such fun!
And often was his arm about my waist—
That was to lift me up or down. But who
Would count that as unfaithfulness? Do you?

"Do you know Reggy Vere? Ah, how he sings!
We met—'twas at a picnic. Ah, such weather!
He gave me, look, the first of these two rings,
When we were lost in Chefden woods together.
Ah, what a happy time we spent, we two!
I don't count that unfaithfulness to you.

"I've yet another ring from him. D'you see
The plain gold circlet that is shining here?"
I took her hand: "Oh, Mary! Can it be
That you"—. Quoth she: "That I am Mrs. Vere.
I don't count that unfaithfulness. Do you?"
"No," I replied, "for I am married, too."

—*Illustrated London News.*

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

It was not quite a year since Mr. George Hartfield, the leading solicitor in the market town of Norbury, had returned from his honeymoon tour, bringing with him the prettiest little wife that the good old town had boasted for a long time. George was only 30 years of age, but his wife looked a mere girl, and was at least eleven years his junior; much to the disgust of more mature damsels, who would have been very willing to step into the proprietorship of the good-looking young lawyer and his prim respectable old house, which was one of the most conspicuous dwellings in the upper and more rural part of the High-street. Mr. Hartfield had inherited an excellent business from his father, and was altogether a person of some importance in the opinion of the Norbury world at large, and of himself in particular.

The wife was a shy girlish creature, who seemed scarcely fit to be mistress of that big formal house, with its shining wainscoted walls and grim old furniture—furniture that had been fashionable in the days of George's grandfather—gloomy old mahogany four-posters and walnut-wood presses, in the polished panels whereof sentimental little Alice Hartfield, whose head was a kind of branch station of the circulating library, used to fancy she saw ghosts in the gloaming. In honest truth, she did not take much to the house in the High-street, and looked back with fond regretfulness to the bright country home from which George had won her; but Mr. Hartfield being of an arbitrary temper, and convinced that the old house was perfection, she had never ventured to hint her dislike. It must be owned that the evenings were long and dull for so girlish a matron. George Hartfield was often out—sometimes at a public dinner at the Crown Hotel, sometimes at a social club held at the same prosperous tavern, sometimes playing billiards with bachelor clients—all in the way of business, of course, as he told his wife; but the evenings during which he was absent were not the less lonely on that account.

Mr. Hartfield employed three clerks; a gentlemanly young man, who was articled; a stripling, for copying and out-of-door work; and a gray-haired old man, with a face upon which there was a look of settled melancholy. Mr. Bestow, the articled clerk, and Thomas Dredger, the stripling, had christened him Old Dismal, and spoke of him commonly by that disrespectful sobriquet. If he ever heard the name, it apparently troubled him very little. He rarely spoke, except so far as his business required him to speak; and in the two years that he had been with Mr. Hartfield he had not advanced by so much as one step toward intimacy with his fellow-workers. He lived three miles out of Norbury, walking to and from the office in all weathers, and no one had ever seen the inside of his home.

Her first year of married life closed in sorrow and disappointment for Alice Hartfield. The baby-stranger, from whose coming she had expected so much pleasure, only opened its eyes upon this world to close them again forever. She dwelt upon this loss with a grief which seemed to her husband just a little exaggerated, and it is possible that her tears and sad looks drove him to his club at the Crown rather more often this year than in the previous Winter. It was not that he was unkind or indifferent to his pretty young wife. He fancied that she was perfectly happy with her books and work and piano in the interval between 6 o'clock and 11, at which hour he punctually returned to his abode, as sober as when he left home, well pleased with himself and with the world at large.

The two younger clerks commented very freely upon the solicitor's conduct in his domestic capacity.

"If I had such a pretty wife, I wouldn't leave her alone evening after evening as our governor does," remarked the stripling pertly; "I wonder he isn't ashamed of himself."

"He ought to take her more into society certainly," replied Mr. Bestow, the articled clerk, who was in much request in that brilliant circle which constituted Norbury "society."

Mr. Morgan, the old clerk, looked up from his desk with a sigh.

"What, my funereal friend!" cried Bestow; "do you mean to say your are interested in the subject?"

"I am very much interested in Mrs. Hartfield," the old man answered quietly; "she is always kind to me. It is a good sign when a woman of her age takes the trouble to be polite to an old man like me—a sign that the heart's in the right place. I wish her husband understood her better. I don't think she wants to be taken to tea parties, Mr. Bestow; but I do think she wants a little more sympathy."

This was a long speech for Mr. Morgan. The two younger men stared at him superciliously, and then went on with their work. From the first day of her coming to be mistress of the old house William Morgan had shown himself interested in his master's wife. He was always pleased to perform any little service for her, and seemed needlessly grateful for the smallest kindness at her hands. His way home took him the whole length of the town; and Mrs. Hartfield used to intrust him with her books to change at the circulating library, an office which he performed with much taste and discretion.

"I take the liberty to carry a volume home with me for the night at odd times," he said to her one day.

"What, Mr. Morgan, do you read novels?"

"No, madam; but I have a niece living with me who is glad to skim the volumes of an evening."

"Indeed! You never spoke of her before. Is your niece married?"

"She—she is a widow, to all intents and purposes. Her husband deserted her three years ago, and left her and her child, a boy, on my hands. But we are very happy together, I thank God!"

"The husband must have been a bad man."

"He was a most consummate scoundrel!" answered the old clerk, with suppressed intensity.

"How hard it must be for you to work for all three!" said Alice.

"It will be harder for the two that are left when I am gone. My niece is able to earn a little money at her needle, but very little. It is a dark lookout for the future."

One morning early in the Spring, Mr. Hartfield came into the office with a very dashing gentleman, a new client, who had just come into a handsome fortune by the death of old Squire Comberford of Comberford Hall, seven miles from Norbury. Edgar Comberford, the new proprietor, was a nephew of the old man, and had been a schoolfellow of George Hartfield's fifteen years before. Since that time he had disappeared from the ken of Norbury, and was supposed to have led a wild life in foreign lands. He was eminently handsome, and in high spirits at the accession to the Comberford Hall estate.

"There are the papers, title-deeds, leases, and so on," said George Hartfield, pointing to a japanned box on a shelf in the office; "do you want to see them?"

"Not I, George," answered Mr. Comberford gaily; "it is quite enough for me to know that the lands are free from mortgages, and that the rents come in briskly. The papers couldn't be in better hands. Halloa! what's that?"

It was Mr. Morgan, the old clerk, who had put his head in at the door of the office and suddely withdrawn it.

"Only one of my clerks," answered George Hartfield. "Come in, Morgan!" he bawled; but the clerk did not reply, and the two young men left the office; Mr. Comberford to be introduced to his friend's wife.

He was not a little surprised by her grace and beauty, not a little fascinated by her shy girlish manners. He stayed to dinner, and contrived to make himself eminently agreeable to both his host and hostess, giving an animated account of his adventures in Mexico during the last two years.

"I should never have come home from there, George, but for my uncle's death," he said. "I was thoroughly cleaned out when I left England, and meant to live and die abroad."

After this social dinner, Mr. Comberford dropped in very often at his friend's house. He seemed to have some perpetual reason for seeing the solicitor on business, and happened by a kind of fatality to call when the master of the house was out. Would he leave a statement of his business with a clerk? No, he would wait; and he strolled unannounced into the little sitting room at the back of the offices where Mrs. Hartfield spent her mornings. It was the prettiest room in the house, opening into a small garden, at the end of which there was a narrow creek—an inlet from the pretty river that flowed through Norbury. By and by Mr. Comberford took to approaching the house by this way. He was an expert waterman, and spent a good deal of his time on the river. So it was an easy and natural thing for him to moor his boat at the bottom of George Hartfield's garden, and step lightly on shore. He always found Alice in her sitting room, and he found a look in her face which told him his visits were not unwelcome. He was a thorough man of the world, and knew the danger of the game he was playing, nor did he yield without a struggle to the temptation that had overtaken him. Such a heart as he had was hit harder than it had been of late years. The outside world of Norbury had not yet been awakened to the scandal of Mr. Comberford's frequent visits to the lawyer's house, nor was the lawyer himself alarmed by them; but the younger clerks were quick to remark upon the length and frequency of these morning calls, and on George Hartfield's blindness to the fact.

Edgar Comberford had been settled at the Hall for six months, when George Hartfield had occasion to go to Paris on business. He had intended to take his wife with him for the trip, but the weather was sultry and oppressive, and he went alone. Mrs. Hartfield seemed very little disappointed by this change in his plans. Mr. Comberford had assured her that Paris was utterly unbearable in July. It was upon his business that George Hartfield was engaged. He went to make a settlement with a Parisian money-lender who had advanced money to the young man in the days of his insolvency, and who now put in an exorbitant claim for interest.

The first day of Mr. Hartfield's absence went by without any visit from Mr. Comberford; but in the evening, when the clerks were gone and Alice was sitting alone and very low-spirited, the peculiar sound of the boat grating against the woodwork at the bottom of the garden struck upon her ear, and brought a sudden blush into her cheeks. She looked up with a movement of surprise as Edgar Comberford came across the garden. He came in at the open window with the air of a person who had a perfect right to be there, and seated himself opposite to Alice at the little table where she was drinking tea.

"I thought you would give me a cup of tea after my row, Mrs. Hartfield," he said, "and could not pass the creek without begging for one. I dreaded going home to the desolation of the Hall—dreary empty rooms and cross old housekeeper. I think I shall go back to Mexico before the year is out."

Alice gave a little start.

"What!" she said; "leave the Hall for ever?"

"In all probability for ever. A man seldom comes home a second time from such a place as Mexico."

"But why should you go back there—why should you be tired of the Hall so soon?"

"Why should I be tired of life altogether? Why should I wish to run away from myself—from you?"

And then he went on to speak of his love for her, in dark hints rather than in plain words. She tried to reprove him, to show him that she was angry, but the attempt was a very feeble one. She could only insist that he should leave her immediately. He did leave her, but not immediately, and not till she had changed insistence into piteous entreaty.

The boat had scarcely shot away in the twilight when the door between the sitting room and the office opened and the old clerk, Morgan, appeared on the threshold.

"You here, Mr. Morgan!" exclaimed Alice, making a vain attempt to conceal her tears; "I thought all the clerks had gone."

"I had some letters to copy, Mrs. Hartfield. Can I do anything for you in the town to-night?"

"Nothing, thank you."

He lingered, twisting the brim of his shabby old hat round and round in his thin wrinkled hands.

"I wish to heaven I might speak to you freely," he said at last, "without offending or wounding you."

"About what?"

"About the man who has just left you."

"Mr. Comberford, my husband's friend?"

"Your husband's direst, deadliest foe—and yours," answered the old man passionately.

"What right have you to say that?" asked Alice, trembling with indignation.

"The right given me by knowledge of the world, and, above all, by my knowledge of Edgar Comberford."

"What knowledge can you have of Mr. Comberford? Did you ever see him before he came to this office?"

"Never; but his name is a word of dire meaning in my life. Ask him what became of the girl he stole away from an honorable home and left in a wretched London lodging four years ago. Ask him the fate of Bessie Raynor."

"Why should I trouble myself about his affairs? And who is this Bessie Raynor?"

"Never mind who she is, Mrs. Hartfield. She was a good girl before he met her. She will never be a happy woman again. Ask him about her if you doubt what I tell you, and you will see by his countenance whether he is innocent or guilty. Knowing what I do, I am bound to warn you of his real character."

"I do not require any such warning," replied Alice coldly; "Mr. Comberford is no more to me than any other client of my husband's. And I beg that you will not trouble yourself to dictate my conduct to him."

"I see that I have offended you."

"I do not like spies."

"I am no spy, Mrs. Hartfield. I am an old man, and have had bitter cause to know the wickedness of the world. Your sweet face has been a kind of light to me ever since your husband brought you home to this house. God forbid the light should ever be clouded!"

He bowed and left her—left her standing in a reverie, looking absently out upon the shadowy fields beyond the little garden and winding creek. She was angry, unhappy, bewildered.

"I wish George had taken me to Paris," she thought. "He ought not to leave me alone in a dreary old house like this, to be insulted by a clerk."

After this evening she passed Mr. Morgan without speaking to him, much to the old man's concern. The days went by, and not one passed without a visit from Edgar Comberford, although in that first evening Alice had expressly forbidden him to call again during her husband's absence. He was not easily to be put aside. He knew the weakness of the girl's unschooled nature, and knew how to trade upon it. His tender talk of the life that might have been had Alice been free—his glowing descriptions of distant lands which those two might have seen side by side, of countries where the commonest life was a kind of poetry—charmed her in spite of herself. She knew the guilt involved in this dangerous pleasure, and hated herself for her weakness, and yet looked forward with a dull sense of dread to her husband's return. Nothing could tempt her to sin against him, she told Edgar, however unsuited they might be to each other. She was his wife, and would do her duty to the end of her life. But the tempter was not convinced.

One day she ventured to ask him about Bessie Raynor. He gave a little start at the sound of the name, but declared that it was strange to him; and Alice was weak enough to believe his assertion. It had been a mere ruse of the old clerk's to frighten her, she thought. The poor dismal old creature had tried to make her miserable about the only acquaintance that gave her any pleasure.

Mr. Hartfield had been ten days away, when Mr. Comberford came in upon Alice one morning with a grave countenance. The neat little parlormaid was only just cleaning away the breakfast things when he came in, and lingered inquisitively to hear the meaning of this early visit.

"I am sorry to say I have rather bad news of your husband, Mrs. Hartfield," he said to Alice's expression of surprise. "He has been taken ill with some kind of low fever, which is a good deal about now. "Don't be alarmed; it is nothing very serious; but he wants you to go across to him. His doctor, a Frenchman, has written to me, but there is an inclosure for you from the patient."

He handed her a slip of foreign paper, on which there were a few lines in her husband's hand:

"Dear Alice: Please come to me at once, if you are not afraid of the journey. Comberford can escort you, as he is wanted over here. Yours, &c., G. H."

"You'll not be afraid of the journey?" asked Mr. Comberford.

"Not at all; I should not mind going alone."

"But, you see, I am due there, so you cannot deny me the pleasure of being your escort."

"It is not a very pleasurable occasion," said Alice, with some embarrassment, as she twisted the slip of writing round and round her fingers. She was wondering whether the strict moralists of Norbury would altogether approve of this journey.

Mr. Comberford gave her little time to think. He went into the clerks' office to tell Mr. Bestow of his employer's illness, and to make inquiries about the London trains. William Morgan looked up from his desk and watched him thoughtfully, as he lounged against the mantelpiece reading the time-table.

There was no possibility of going to Paris earlier than by the night mail. Mrs. Hartfield would have to go first to London—a three hours' journey. There was a train left Norbury at a quarter to four in the afternoon, which would take the travelers in ample time for the Dover mail. Mr. Comberford decided upon going by this, and left Alice in order to make his preparations for the journey. He did not, however, go back to the Hall, but fidgeted in and out of the lawyer's house several times in the course of the day on some pretence or other, spending the interval at the Crown, where he drank brandy and soda water to an extent that astonished the waiters. But in spite of all he had drunk, he looked pale and anxious when he came at three o'clock ready to take Mrs. Hartfield to the station.

Alice was just stepping into the fly, when William Morgan came out of the house, with a carpet-bag in one hand and a morocco office-bag in the other.

"Why, where the deuce are you going?" asked Mr. Comberford.

"I am your fellow-traveler, sir; at least, I am going second-class by the same train."

"To London?"

"No, sir, to Paris. Mr. Bestow sends me across with papers."

"Why, what consummate folly of Bestow's! Your master is not fit for business. He won't be able to attend to anything for days to come."

"I hope he may be better than you think, sir. In any case, I am bound to obey Mr. Bestow's orders."

He spoke in a mechanical kind of tone, nor did his countenance express the faintest interest in his work.

Mr. Comberford laughed grimly to himself as they drove away with the old man on the box.

"That old fool's company can make very little difference," he muttered, and then grew moodier than he was wont to be in Alice Hartfield's company.

He brightened considerably by and by, when they were alone in a first-class compartment, flying Londonward at express rate; and he succeeded in making Alice believe that her husband's illness was only a trifling matter, and that she had no occasion to be anxious about him.

"Men think so much of the slightest touch of illness," he said, "and are always in a hurry to summon their wives. We are such selfish creatures, you see, and so miserable without the comfort of a woman's presence."

And then he went on to speak of his own solitary position.

"What is to become of me in the hour of sickness, Alice," he asked, "with no one but a gloomy old housekeeper to care for me?"

"You will marry by and by, I daresay, and have a wife to care for you."

"Never, Alice. There is only one woman on earth I care for, and if she cannot be my wife, I will go down to my grave a bachelor."

"You must not talk to me like that; it is taking a mean advantage of our companionship. You know that I am with you at my husband's wish."

"Yes, you have his order for the journey. Poor dear George, what a fine bold hand he writes, doesn't he?"

Mrs. Hartfield did not see the sardonic grin which accompanied this trivial remark, nor did Mr. Comberford again offend her by any allusion to his hopeless passion. It was pitch dark when they reached Dover, not a star in the sky, and a high wind blowing. There was considerable confusion in getting on board, and Mrs. Hartfield scarcely knew where she was till she found herself standing on the deck of a steamer arm-in-arm with Edgar Comberford, while the lamps of Dover receded rapidly from her vision. Her companion persuaded her to remain on deck.

"There is an atmosphere of sickness below that would inevitably make you ill," he said. "Let me find you a comfortable corner, where you can sit all night secure from wind and weather."

He found a sheltered nook by one of the paddle-boxes, and here Mrs. Hartfield sat comfortably wrapped in shawls and railway rugs, and amused by her fellow-traveler's conversation. He seemed now in the highest possible spirits, and did his uttermost to entertain her; but well as he succeeded in doing this, he could not make her quite unconscious of the passage of time.

"I thought the steamer crossed in an hour and a half," she said; but we have surely been more than two hours on board."

"O, dear no, I think not. There's a good deal of wind to-night, however; so I dare say they'll be a little longer than usual."

Mrs. Hartfield questioned him about the time more than once after this, but he was unable to give her any definite answer.

It was all right, he said vaguely, and his spirits mounted as the boat plunged gaily through the waters.

With the first gleam of morning they neared the shore. Their luggage was ready for landing among the first, only a couple of carpet bags and a portmanteau, which was pounced upon speedily by officials, and borne off to a building in the distance.

Mr. Comberford led Alice up the steps, and put her at once into a fly that loomed duskily out upon them in the chilly atmosphere. He came back to her presently with the luggage and seated himself by her side; but before he could rejoin her she had asked the driver the name of the place, and he had told her she was in Ostend.

She looked at Edgar Comberford with a face full of terror, "What a wretched mistake!" she said; "we have come by the wrong steamer. Why did you not tell me the truth on board? But of course we can go on from here to Paris. It is only the loss of time that that annoys me."

"My darling Alice, you are as innocent as a baby," exclaimed Mr. Comberford with a triumphant smile. "We are no more going to Paris than we are going to the moon. All stratagems are fair in love and war. George Hartfield is as well as ever he was in his life, and the little note you so implicitly believed in was only a specimen of imitative penmanship by your humble servant. I wanted to get you away from that dreary old town without *esclandre*, my love. We are bound for the sunny Rhineland, there to forget that there is such a place as Norbury or such a person as George Hartfield."

"And you think that I will go with you?"

"My dearest, I do not think you so foolish as to resist your fate. The Rubicon is passed, and return utterly impossible. We gave your husband's old clerk the slip at Dover. He will be in Paris at seven o'clock, with the story of your journey, which will at once be set down as an elopement."

"I am not so weak or so wicked as you think," cried Alice, snatching her hand indignantly away from his grasp. "Foolish and guilty as I have been in listening to you, I am not so base as to bring dishonor on my husband's name. You must take me on to Paris, Mr. Comberford, or I must go alone."

"Impossible!"

"Where are we going now?"

"To an hotel. I must get you some breakfast. There is no train for Paris till seven; there is one for Cologne at the same hour, and it is by that we are to travel."

Alice looked at him in despair. Whatever love she had felt for him died a sudden death in this moment of agony. How gladly she would have welcomed her husband's honest face! How bitterly she reproached herself for her neglect of the old clerk's warning!

"He was my truest friend," she thought, "and I refused to listen to him."

They were at the door of an hotel by this time, and while the driver was ringing, a second fly drove up, and an old man alighted. It was Mr. Morgan, the clerk.

Alice gave a cry of delight, and called him to the door of the vehicle.

"There has been a mistake," she said; "Mr. Comberford brought me by the wrong boat. But, thank Heaven, you came the same way. You can take me on to Paris."

"Or back to Norbury, whichever you prefer, madam," answered the old clerk respectfully. "Mr. Comberford has an unfortunate habit of making mistakes. This is not the first time he has signed another man's name by mistake. There was an awkward business about a forged accommodation bill some four years ago, which induced Mr. Comberford to cross the Atlantic."

"What do you mean, Sir?" cried the younger man indignantly.

"I mean that there is no one in the world who knows you better than Bessie Raynor's uncle," answered William Morgan. "I never set eyes on your false face till you came into my master's office; but I have heard your history from the lips of a woman who loved you, and who would fain have made the best of it. You have not changed for the better since your days of poverty, and you have not taken the trouble to ascertain what became of the girl who shared your hardships and disgrace. She is living with me, Sir, three miles from Norbury, where you are now so grand a gentleman. I told this lady to beware of you, but she was too confiding to doubt you. I think, however, you have thrown off the mask too soon."

"Don't lecture me, Sir. The lady must decide betwen us. Whatever wrong I have done has been done for her sake. I had reason to think she loved me."

This was said with a tone of bitter reproach, and then the young man stood awaiting his fate with a moody countenance.

"I think I had better take you on to Paris, Mrs. Hartfield," said the clerk. "It would set Norbury folks talking if we went straight home. You can tell your husband the whole truth, and he can settle the score with this gentleman."

"I am going straight on to Germany," said Mr. Comberford. "If Hartfield wants me, he must follow me there."

He walked into the hotel, the door of which had just been opened by a sleepy-looking waiter, leaving Alice under the care of the old clerk. She went on to Paris with him, and there made the best story she could to her husband, humbly confessing her own shortcomings.

"I suppose I must have flirted with him a little, George," she said shyly, "or he would never have done such a wild wicked thing."

And this confession had a very good effect upon George Hartfield, who felt that he had been wanting in due care and consideration for his pretty young wife. He withdrew himself from the club at the Crown, left off billiards and took to rowing Alice on the river in the Summer evenings, and reading to her or playing chess with her in the Winter. He did not follow Mr. Comberford to Germany, but contented himself by writing a formal letter, relinquishing the conduct of that gentleman's affairs.

Mr. Comberford came back to the Hall three years afterward, with an aristocratic but by no means agreeable wife. Before returning he took steps to settle a modest annuity upon Mr. Morgan's niece, Bessie Raynor, an annuity which was accepted by the young woman, but the quarterly payments of which were carefully banked against that rainy day when William Morgan should be no more. The old man scorned to touch a penny of Edgar Comberford's money.—*Belgravia Magazine.*

The Newspaper Article.—It has been often said and written that the newspaper is the most extraordinary enterprise of the age. It is not necessary to repeat the causes given for the wonder, and we can easily accept it without question. The leading articles alone would entitle it to a position among what are called the improvements of civilization, at least on a level with the steam engine. From being mere summaries of intelligence, those compositions now take the place of essays upon instant and vital topics, turned out with a facility which is not the least astonishing thing about them. They follow so closely upon the heels of the event to which they refer, that they appear before us on our breakfast tables simultaneously. We have grown so accustomed to this, that we no longer regard the feat with surprise, although it is in fact a *tour de force*, whose claim to our admiration should not be lessened by a frequent performance. If we come to reflect how the process is carried on from morning to morning—if we examine, so to speak, the physiology, or genesis, of the leading article, it is curious to find how of late years it has become classified,—separated into what Mr. Lewes would term different "series," all partaking more or less of the original form. The management of each of those series is intrusted to an expert, who is so exercised by employment that he is enabled, when called on, to startle us by the celerity as well as the finish of his operations.

The Great Dinner Question.—There was probably never a time when people made more a point of a good dinner than they do now. But we cannot read the literature of the last century without perceiving that a great change has come over the tone in which this universally interesting subject is treated. We observe a new coyness and reticence. Of course gastronomy is still warmly taken up as a science by persons indulging a particular refinement of palate, but these are not the sort of people who discussed flavors so ingenuously a hundred years ago. In our days it is science, then it was natural history. A new recondite dish of many curious ingredients is a sort of chemical discovery; pure simple flavors such as our forefathers relished in their five-year-old mutton are a gift direct from nature. All that the cook has to do is to prevent the juices and essences from escaping; he has nothing to impart, no new combinations to effect. Hence a fundamental difference of suggestion in the two styles. Nowadays it is possible to forget the quality of the meat in the dressing, but to the old scholars, who touched so naturally on these themes, beef and mutton were redolent of green fields; they were national questions, the sources of England's greatness, strengthening the thews and sinews of her soldiers, and maintaining unimpaired her scholars' digestion. It was a point of comparison at once referred to in discussing different countries. "The mutton of Lilliput," says Gulliver, "yields to ours, but the beef is excellent." Thus, in discussing the flavor of a particular sirloin, something beyond the immediate gratification of the palate was to be understood. Patriotism was aroused. Nowhere else in the world could such a sensation be procured. We feel this still when Hawthorne testifies that all America could not supply the President's table with such mutton-chops as were served up to him at Uttoxeter in a dinner charged eighteenpence. This, we maintain, is a prouder distinction than any triumph of the culinary art. The appreciation of the British mutton-chop or beefsteak awakens a finer as well as a simpler sentiment. We do not care to be a nation of cooks, but it is something to have the finest-flavored material in the world—something for which to thank Nature and the grazier.

Probably we have not nowadays favorite dishes in the same exclusive sense as formerly. National and theological dishes, as we have said, are losing their prestige—dishes which once so satisfied the heart as well as palate that the appetite grew by what it fed on, and sentiment dictated the liking where natural inclination held back; and in fact, to bestow any exclusive devotion to a dish, you must see it. The old-fashioned host of former times, in modest depreciation of his fare, used to say to his guest, "You see your dinner." Who sees his dinner now? Where a dish is really appetizing, this is a loss; but unquestionably the temptation to gormandize is diminished by the modern arrangement. The promoter of excess is one ample favorate dish which represents the dinner, rather than the knowledge of a succession in the background out of sight, suggesting the need of caution in keeping a corner for a possible ideal that never comes. The enormous excesses we read of are all stimulated by a face-to-face encounter, exciting emulation and passionate love of conquest. Had dinners *à la Russe* been the mode in Gray's time, he would not have had to tell the fate of a certain Master of Magdalen College, who, in all likelihood, would then have lived out his natural term, and survived his chronicler:

"Our friend, Dr. Chapman, (he tells Mason,) is not expected here again in a hurry; he is gone to the grave with five fine mackerel, large and full of roe—he eat them all at one dinner. But his fate was a turbot on Trinity Sunday, of which he left little for the company beside the bones. He had not been hearty all the week, but after this sixth fish he never held up his head more."—*Saturday Review.*

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Punch, Dec. 18, has the following burlesque of a certain form of journalism not unknown in this country. The imitations of the "Personal" column are, as will be seen, very little exaggerated:

Colonel Dodge wanted to turn Fenian. But they said he did not look dirty enough. That was cruel, considering the pains he takes not to wash his face.

Senator Jones has got a new set of false teeth. They don't fit.

Mrs. Winkles, Fifth-avenue, has her knocker tied up. Welcome, little stranger! But the white glove might be whiter, Winkles?

Bob Bagster's new poem will be bad. Well, praise to him for not surprising anybody, surprises are vulgar. But so's Bob.

Elegant Lorimer Briggs has made tracks. Glad he can make anything. Didn't think it in him.

Roomy Toutle shouldn't go to the theatre without a pocket handkerchief. They are cheap enough at friend Shoddy's, in Broadway, who is a good fellow and a refined-minded gentleman.

Belle St. Claremont couldn't hook young Snubbs, so me and ma are back to town.

Juggs gets fat.

Another new piece by Vamp announced. Where are the French detectives?

Peter Wilkinson overdrew his account last week. But we hear that his grandmother has squared things. Good old lady. Wish she were our grandmother.

There was a report that Dandy Cockhorse had paid his tailor. We are authorized to state that there was no foundation for that scurrilous rumor. He would pay his debts of honor first, and hasn't begun that.

Pretty Mrs. Chikabiddy refused to be comforted for beautiful Mrs. Chollychowcow's diamonds. Wipe your eyes, dear, they are false—the diamonds we mean.

We don't like Tom Philping's new coat. Does anybody?

Snakes and turnips, Mrs. Jerusalem, why do you let the Misses J. talk to psalm-singing George? He ain't no good.

Billy Clatworthy pled nobly in the lobster case on Saturday, but what's the use of whistling jigs to a milestone? Yes, you, Judge Bilk.

Nature's Nobleman Noggins will lose his patent if he rolls so very often in the kennel. Why don't he take the pledge?

Mrs. Charley Quaggles has pretty feet.

Is the said Mrs. Charley's milliner's bill paid? We shan't pay it, and Quaggles can't, unless that insured ship should happily go down.

Where's Wopps?

We saw the note, Miss Jemima P——. You dropped the ball card very neatly, and he picked it up very gallantly, but we saw. Don't blush. He would be a very nice young man, if he were not so old.

Jefferson Brick wanted $5,000 for his novel. This was to make up for his disappointment because the last didn't sell. However, Sharp & Koe didn't see it. We hear his wife wrote part of it—the love business. Not from her own experiences, we should say.

Poker Pattison leaves his Club. The Club is as well as could be expected, and we have not heard that any of the spoons are missing.

President Grant uses cold cream after shaving. He will not eat hard-boiled eggs. He is right as to the first, wrong as to the second. But this is a free country, and men may do as they like.

The Signora Sallibetti blew up considerable behind the scenes last night. Four carpenters fainted at her language. Sam Davis didn't, but then he was raised where they talk like that.

[Here we were cowhided. Details to-morrow.]

Children's Books.—Any one intimately acquainted with the juvenile libraries of the day must be struck with the difference that has taken place in this department of literature during the last twenty years. The little boys and girls of story books no longer act, think and talk after childish fashion. Every-day facts no longer interest them. The homely, healthy naturalism of childhood seems altogether banished from the atmosphere in which the children of fiction live and move and have their being. Naturally, the children of real life imitate their heroes and heroines. They imagine that it is their business to think about thinking, to puzzle themselves about ideas, to trace the origin of action to its hidden source, to study metaphysics, in fact, on a small scale. The skeptical in these matters have only to take up any of the new magazines or books catered so largely for the young by well-known writers. They will find various states of feeling described in a way to make grown-up people thoughtful. They will find a redundancy of sentiment and an elaboration of style wholly out of keeping with a healthy child's intellectual capacities. What is worse still, they will find the stupendous problems of life, death, and spiritual belief expatiated upon without the slightest compromise or sense of incongruity. To deal with the metaphysical element first. A child's mind, just like a child's body, may be trained to perform all kinds of feats, and at last perform them so easily that the juvenile reasoner excites no more compassion than the juvenile gymnast. But there can be no doubt as to the equal hardship of both processes. The child who speculates is really as much to be pitied as the child who dances on the tight-rope. His dexterity in reasoning has been attained by a system of pressure as unjustifiable in the one case as in the other. Precocity of any kind is sure to turn out ill. Children whose minds are strained are no more likely to grow into healthy young men and women than those unfortunate little beings whose muscles are put to abnormal uses. Yet, with the best intentions in the world, writers of ability provide books for the young which no ordinary child can understand without an unhealthy training of the mental powers, and parents, equally well intentioned, buy them and wonder at them, and read them, when the *blasé* little readers in the nursery have turned to something new.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 16.*

The Gentle Cynic's Glass House.—As to the little glass house of stoicism which the gentle cynic raises in order to conceal his real tenderness and benevolence, God forbid that we should hurl the smallest stone at the venial imposture. Nay, there is no necessity for either violence or fraud, for at the faintest cry of real distress the inmate will peep out, and, when detected—like an absent man, who has come into the open air without his hat—he will put his hand to his bald pate, and mumble some feeble excuse about the genial weather. It is of no use, Sir, for you to tell us that people who encourage street performers ought to be severely punished, and that the latter ought to be whipped and sent to prison. Did we not detect a moisture in your eyes, and such a frequent use of the pocket handkerchief as implied a fearful nasal obstruction, when you sat the other day in a foreign market-place looking at a poor tumbler going wearily through his million-and-tenth performance? Think of that, ye stage managers who boast of "Pretty Se-usan, don't say no," being thrice encored for two hundred and sixty nights, more shame to the audience, we say. And when the poor juggler's wan-faced little girl in faded tinsel came up, trembling at your ferocious appearance, did you not slyly slip a five-franc piece into her tiny hand, and gently clench her bits of fingers over the coin to hide it from the vulgar gaze, and then quickly slink away as if you were ashamed of the deed? Nor was it the amount of your gift, had it been ten times greater, that made us marvel; but that you should be detected in committing an offence for which, according to your own words, you ought to be "severely punished." But go on; we would not punish you—no, not even though we know well that you derived fifty times more pleasure from that clumsy performance than you ever felt in witnessing the marvelous feats of the accomplished Houdin.—*Saint Pauls.*

LORD LYTTON'S NEW COMEDY.

We extract from the *Graphic*, of Dec. 18, the following notice and quotations from Lord Lytton's new comedy, entitled *Walpole; Or, Every Man has His Price:*

The period which Lord Lytton has chosen for the action of his comedy is the day of Lord Nithsdale's escape from the Tower, in February, 1716, just when, it may be presumed, as it was introduced into the Lords' House a few weeks later, Walpole was laying his plans for securing that the Septennial act should pass the Commons. The experience so completely realized by Walpole, that "every man has his price," is illustrated in the plot of the comedy by the purchase of two men, widely different in character, but with a sufficient following to assure in combination the success of the Minister's measure. The key note of the plot is struck in the first scene, in an interview between Walpole and his agent, Veasey, where, in reply to the former's remark, that

A Whig is the only safe man for a place,

the latter says:

And the Walpoles, of Houghton, in all their relations,
Have been Whigs to the backbone for three generations.
Walpole—Ay, my father and mother contrived to produce
Their eighteen sucking Whigs for the family use;
Of which number one only, without due reflection,
Braved the wrath of her house by a Tory connection.
But, by Jove, if her Jacobite husband be living,
I will make him a Whig.
Veasey— How?
Walpole— By something worth giving:
For I loved her in boyhood, that pretty, pale sister;
And, in counting the Walpoles still left, I have missed her.

The two men to be purchased are Selden Blount, M. P., the uncompromising patriot, and the gay and handsome Sir Sidney Bellair, the envy and the model of half the younger members. The attack upon each fails; Blount, though reckoned poor, is not to be purchased by the offer of a lucrative place, nor Bellair by the suggestion of a peerage. Blount is impervious to Walpole's special pleading:

You would be to your own fellow-men good for nought,
Were it true, as you say, that you're not to be bought.
If you find men worth nothing, say, don't you despise them?
And what proves them worth nothing?—why, nobody buys them.
But a man of such worth as yourself! nonsense—come,
Sir, to business; I want you—I buy you; the sum?
Blount—Is corruption so brazen? are manners so base?
Walpole—That means he don't much like the Paymaster's place.
(*With earnestness and dignity.*)
Pardon, Blount, I spoke lightly; but do not mistake,—
On mine honor, the peace of the land is at stake.
Yes, the peace and the freedom! Were Hampden himself
Living still, would he side with the Stuart or Guelph?
When the Cæsars the freedom of Rome overthrew,
All its forms they maintained—'twas its spirit they slew!
Shall the freedom of England go down to the grave?
No! the forms let us scorn, so the spirit we save.

While Bellair says:

Though flattered to learn I should strengthen the Peers—
Give me still our rough House with its laughter and cheers.
Let the Lords have their chamber—I grudge not its powers;
But for badgering a Minister nothing like ours!
Whisper that to the Minister: Sir, your obedient.

Afterwards soliloquizing:

Oh, how little these formalist middle-aged schemers
Know of *us* the bold youngsters, half sages, half dreamers!
Sages half! Yes, because of the time rushing on,
Part and parcel are *we; they* belong to time gone.
Dreamers half! Yes, because in a woman's fair face
We imagine the heaven they find in a place.

Love, however, the universal solvent, acts upon these two opposite natures, and a series of well-contrived accidents revolving most ingeniously round an incident in the escape of Lord Nithsdale bring about what the coarser and more abrupt expedients of Walpole could not manage. Bellair has rescued a young girl and her elder attendant from the Mohawks, and has watched her to a house which he has seen Blount enter in disguise. Refused admittance, he applies to Blount to assist him in gaining an interview, but it turns out that the patriot, who under a false name had rescued this girl from poverty, had himself placed her in the care of an old person with the intention of secretly marrying her. Naturally enough, Lucy, though she respects her old and mature friend, prefers her new and young one. Bellair, who, whilst haunting the house where Lucy lives, happens to assist Lord Nithsdale in his escape, succeeds in talking with her, and arranges an elopement the following night. He applies to Blount as an incarnation of respectability, to sanction the marriage with his presence, revealing to him in confidence all the particulars of the scheme for releasing her:

"I've induced my two aunts (who are prudish) to grace
With their presence my house, where the nuptials take place;
And to act as her father there's no man so fit
As yourself, dear old Blount, if the gout will permit."

This is, of course, unpalatable enough to Blount, who has hired a snug cottage in the suburbs, whither he hopes to place Lucy as his wife. Accident puts him in possession of evidence of Bellair's complicity in the Jacobite Lord's escape. This he takes steps to lay before Walpole, rejoicing that he is able so easily, as he thinks, to put his rival out of the way. But the feelings of the lover of sixty towards Lucy undergo a change:

"Do I still love this girl! No; my hate is so strong.
That to me, whom she mocks, she alone shall belong.

* * * * * * *

Ha! I stand as Bellair, the bride's window before.
Oh, when love comes so late, how it maddens the brain,
Between shame for our folly and rage at our pain!"

Thus one of the two unpurchasables is arrested and confined to his own house at the very moment he has fixed to elope with Lucy Wilmot; and the other is determined to take advantage of this compulsory absence to take Bellair's place and carry off the lady himself.

To extricate the story from this complexity is the chief business of the third act of the comedy; and the result is brought about in a very startling manner, though the means have been hinted at in a passage we have quoted. Walpole has heard the name of Lucy Wilmot, and, for reasons of his own, determines to seek her out and learn from her own lips who she is. The interview between them is managed with great skill and in lines of great beauty:

Walpole— Fair girl, I would hear
From yourself, of your parents—
Lucy— My parents; oh say,
Did you know them?—my mother?
Walpole— The years roll away.
I behold a gray hall, backed by woodlands of pine;
I behold a fair face—eyes and tresses like thine—
By her side a rude boy full of turbulent life,
All impatient of rest, and all burning for strife.
They are brother and sister. Unconscious they stand,
On the spot where their paths shall divide—hand in hand.
Hush! a moment, and lo! as if lost amid night,
She is gone from his side, she is snatched from his sight.
Time has flowed on its course—that wild boy lives in me.
But the sister I lost! does she bloom back in thee?
Speak!—the name of thy mother, ere changing her own
For her lord's!—who her parents?
Lucy— I never have known.
When she married my father, they spurned her, she said,
Bade her hold herself henceforth to them as the dead;
Slandered him in whose honor she gloried as wife,
Urged attaint on his name, plotted snares for his life;
And one day when I asked what her lineage, she sighed,
"From the heart they so tortured their memory has died."
Walpole—Civil war slays all kindred—all mercy, all ruth.
Lucy—Did you know her?—if so, was this like her in youth? [*Giving miniature.*]
Walpole—It is she; the lips speak!—Oh, I knew it!—thou art
My lost sister restored!—to mine arms, to mine heart.
That wild brother the wrongs of his race shall atone;
He has stormed his way up to the foot of the throne.

From this interesting, in fact pathetic situation, there is a sudden transition to a highly comic one. Selden Blount having climbed to the window by the ladder Bellair had prepared, appears, and in the presence of Walpole, concealed, threatens Lucy with violence, but is interrupted by the Minister advancing and exclaiming, as he slaps him on the shoulder, "Well said, Public Virtue." Bellair, who has been sent for in the meantime, arrives and is told that the girl he loves is the Minister's niece. Of course he is gained, and of course secrecy as to what has passed is necessary at any cost to the impeccable patriot. Will any reader after this deny that "Every man has his price?"

It will be seen by the extracts we have given that this comedy is written in a metre that has rarely been adopted for serious subjects, and still more rarely in poems longer than those generally classed as fugitive pieces. Of the expediency of thus introducing, as it were, a new feature into our literature, there will be difference of opinion. The experiment was a hazardous one, but we cannot help thinking that it is justified by the result. When the ear has, as it does after the first few pages, become accustomed to the anapestic canter, and when the author's skill is put fairly forward to adapt it to the various situations, a sense, if not of perfect concurrence, of gratification, and almost wonder will be excited at the power and expression the verse is proved to be capable of, while a striking command over language is unquestionably exhibited in the rhythm; nearly every line is perfect. Of the ingenuity with which the plot is constructed, of the flow of incident, the humor, the shrewd sense of character, the light and graceful touch, and the direct and implied satire of the culminating interest, the extracts we have made can give no adequate idea. The comedy is a gem of the first water, sparkling and well cut, and the form in which it is produced handsome and appropriate, while it is delightful to see an old and experienced writer coming forward with such novel claims on public attention

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Behind the Scenes in Political Life.—The world at large, the mere newspaper-reading, club-frequenting world, has its own special idols in the House of Commons, and believes in them alone. It pins its faith to Gladstone or Disraeli, according to the political creed which it professes, and it regards Lowe, Bright, Bruce, Goschen and Cardwell as the lieutenants of the one, and Hardy, Northcote, Manners and Hunt as the lieutenants of the other. Out of the circumscribed lists of statesmen in which it thus deals it seldom travels; and it has little belief in any one who is not to be found within the limits of those lists. But those who are familiar with the inner life of politics, those to whom our statesmen are something more than mere names, know that not the least influential of their number are men with whose reputation the public is comparatively unfamiliar, men who are not regarded by the Press or by the platform demagogues of provincial towns as at all important or influential. In fact, in politics, as in most other things, there are workers whose labor lies comparatively behind the scenes, but who, although they may not often figure in public, are not the less important upon that account. It would be easy to name many such men. Some of them are not even in Parliament; and yet they exercise, somehow or other, a mysterious influence over the destinies of party. They may occasionally be seen, these men, in the lobby on the eve of a great division. What they are doing there no one knows; and yet they are evidently perfectly at home. They exchange curt sentences with the whips of their respective parties; they hold long conversations with sundry honorable gentlemen in nooks and corners of the various corridors, and they may even be seen in consultation with the great party leaders, and not—be it remarked—listening to those eminent men, but talking to them in a patronizing, and even an authoritative fashion. This is one type of the man behind the scenes in the political arena.

Another type may be found seated on one of the back benches, among beardless young lordlings from the counties, and heavy men, with big watch chains and bulging shirt fronts, from the manufacturing towns. This man sits there apparently the least noticeable of all the men upon his bench. He seldom speaks; he seldom cheers; he never obtrudes himself upon the notice of the House. The "new member" who has come up from the country swelling with a sense of his self-importance, and whose heart, during the first days of his membership, has been somewhere in his boots, first plucks up courage, first begins to recover his self-esteem, when he is brought in contact with this man. The quiet old gentleman with the white hair and the wrinkled weather-beaten face, looks so very modest and insignificant, that Mr. Boanerges thinks it safe to assume toward him a little of the manner with which he has been accustomed to strike awe into the breasts of the burgesses of Puddlecombe. But some day he will see in the middle of an important debate on some great social or economical question, a strange and disturbing sight. He will behold the right honorable gentleman, the Prime Minister, leaving his seat on the Treasury Bench, and slipping up the gangway to that retired spot where the quiet old gentleman is sitting in his usual state of quiescence. He will watch with envious eyes a long whispered conference between the leader of the House and the man he has been inwardly despising; and when, during the course of the evening, the latter rises to speak, he will be stricken with astonishment at the sudden silence which falls upon the House, and at the respectful attention with which all that the obscure member has to say is listened to.—*St. James's Magazine.*

Teaching a Horse.—If any of our readers want to teach a horse the common trick of picking up a handkerchief, let them proceed as follows: Spread on the sawdust a white cloth containing a liberal supply of oats, lead the animal round the ring and let him take some of the oats. This is lesson No. 1; its object being to fix in the horse's mind a connection between the cloth and the oats. The march round the circle being once or twice repeated, he stops at the handkerchief as a matter of course. By dint of practice—say in a couple of weeks, he will learn to stop as readily in a trot or a gallop as in a walk. After a time the handkerchief must be doubled over and tied in a knot; the animal shakes it to get at the grain, but not succeeding, lifts it from the ground, which is just the thing wanted. When the horse has done this a few times, and finds that though he can shake nothing out he will receive a handful of oats as a reward, he may be trusted to perform in public. The last step of all, the persuading the horse to carry the handkerchief to his owner, is easily done. Of his own accord he will hold the cloth till it is taken from his mouth, and there will be little difficulty in coaxing him to walk a few paces when he knows that he will get a handful of oats or a carrot for his obedience.—*Once a Week.*

Japanese Amusements.—Theatrical entertainments and the performances of wrestlers, acrobats, jugglers and ballet dancers are among the public amusements to which the Japanese are passionately attached. The theatres at Yeddo to which foreigners have had access are chiefly those patronized by the *bourgeoisie*, but among the audience are to be found nobles who assume a dress intended to show that they pay their visit incognito. Wrestlers are under special imperial patronage, and are much favored by the people. The contests consist chiefly of struggles as to which of two competitors shall by mere weight push the other out of a circle marked of by bags filled with straw. Japanese wrestling is utterly unlike what is understood in England by the same term, and the men engaged in it are generally in a fleshy condition which, among ourselves, would be considered utterly incompatible with a state of "training." The feats of performers who execute wonderful tricks of balancing, and of jugglers who do the "butterfly trick," which has lately been so popular among ourselves, elicit applause. So popular also are ballet performances, that even the priests, in some of the great temples, engage in sacred dances to add to the "legitimate" attractions of the places of worship. Fencing is a favorite amusement, and is taught to women.

The public baths where men and women

conduct their ablutions in the sight of all the world, and the tea-houses, at which women wait on the guests, are two features of Japanese life which are very strange to European eyes.

The town of Yeddo has a very striking physiognomy, so to speak. To the south are the suburbs on the shores of the bay; in the centre the citadel and the dwellings of the nobility; to the southeast, the trading town; to the east, the quays and bridges of the great river, and on the left bank the industrial city of Houdjo; to the north lie the temples, the fields where fairs are held, the theatres and public places of amusement. The western quarters are occupied by the general city population; and the suburbs of the north and west are full of verdure and flowers.

SELECTIONS.

From the Christmas number of the Illustrated London News.

UNFAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH wrote this line with the end of his tobacco pipe:

"Fain would I smoke, but that it makes me cough."

To which Queen ELIZABETH replied:

"Who coughs when smoking had best leave it off."

[Omitted in Hepworth Dixon's "Tower of London."]

A nose by any other name would smell as well.

One swallow doesn't make a supper.

A stitch inside's very painful.

Great Cæsar dead, and turned into clay,
Stops up a bung hole in the usual way.

'Tis not in models to command excess,
But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll observe it.

[Very beautiful, but the meaning, perhaps, a little obscure. True poetry is profound.]

THE LITTLE CONJUROR.

The title almost explains itself—*i. e.*, one who can conjure little. If this won't do, try

1. The mean (or "Little") Conjuror.
2. The Unbig Conjuror.

Select your own interpretation, and proceed to the rules.

There are two rules in conjuring which must be strictly observed. The first is never to conjure *with your own money.*

Always borrow.

The advantages are too evident to require specification.

The second is, never use your own hat to make a pudding in, *especially if you're not quite sure of the result.*

With these two fundamental rules you may commence.

Sleight of Hand.

First of all, you must learn sleight of hand; how to make a pass; how to force a card. Nothing is more simple. Rule as follows:

1. Take the thumb of the right hand, and bend it, with sufficient force, backward, several times, until the joint becomes perfectly pliable.

Repeat this with *all* the fingers.

See that no fluff adheres to the middle finger.

Rub the hand during the operation with a solution of cold cream and oil, taking care to let a current of air circulate thoroughly round and about the pores. Then close the hand for five minutes. After this, inspect it closely. This insures you against any deception.

Then gently elevate the little finger; when this can be done with ease you have attained the first requisite motion, and are on the road to a speedy and satisfactory result.

The third, second and first should now be raised in rotation.

[Sleight of hand before this has *never* been reduced to a science.]

Inspect closely again, still keeping the thumb firmly down on the palm of the hand.

While inspecting closely, suddenly elevate the thumb so as to bring it in a line with, and, in fact, touching, the nose. It is almost unnecessary to illustrate this movement, but when you have mastered it in principle and in practice you have done all that can be done, you have learnt all that can be learnt from any theoretical treatise on Sleight of Hand.

Tricks for Boys not over ten years of age.

The Magic Bottle.—Procure a quart bottle. Carefully remove its basis, so as still to leave it with the appearance of a whole and entire bottle. Get a nice, clean, white drugget laid down in the dining room. This is indispensable. Then ask your grandfather's butler to stand on the drugget and fill the Magic Bottle with port wine.

He will be surprised at finding that none goes in; *You* won't. Your surprise will follow. This is a nice trick for boys not over ten years of age.

The Cabalistic Clock is Enormous Fun.—Find out at what time your uncle, or any friend stopping in the house, wants, *very particularly*, to be off in the morning. Put *all the clocks back three* quarters of an hour. Fill his alarum with sand.

Watch the result. It is called the *Cabalistic* Clock because the cab will be sent for at the wrong time.

How to make a Sovereign go farther than any one can in the same room.—Wait till you are leaving the house for good, then borrow a sovereign. Simple; as are all great tricks. The invention of steam has proved of great service to this fanciful piece of legerdemain.

TALE OF A PASSPORT.

An Englishman, after dining at a second-rate French restaurant, by mistake took away the *carte du dîner.*

On arriving at the Italian frontier he was asked for his passport.

Half asleep, he handed the *menu* to the gendarme, who read aloud:

"*Tête de veau, poitrine du mouton, pieds de cochon.*"

"The description is exact," said the gendarme, and returned it to the Englishman.

WHAT'S ONE MAN'S FOOD, &C.

A learned professor, who prides himself upon his intimate acquaintance with the fungi tribe, while walking across a field, came across a peasant picking up toadstools and other dangerous looking specimens.

"Take care, my man," said he, "they are poisonous."

"Don't be afraid, Sir! I ain't going to eat 'em. They're for the Lunnun market; they likes 'em there."

MISQUOTATIONS.—It is the hard fate of some authors to have a line or a sentence of their writing perpetually quoted, and almost invariably quoted wrongly; a fact always recalled to my mind on hearing the First Lesson for the Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity, wherein the prophet is desired to write a denunciation of woe upon the walls, "that he may run who readeth it;" that is, that taking warning he may escape. Often as this has been pointed out, people still persist in quoting it "*that he who runs may read,*" as if it were merely the plainness of the writing that the stress is laid upon!—thus entirely perverting the sense of the passage. COWPER's well hackneyed "*cup which cheers but not inebriates,*" undergoes no great deterioration by the alteration in the bard's *numbers*; but it *is* hard upon POPE, a master of finish as regards form, that one of his perfect lines:

"Welcome the coming, speed the *going guest,*"

should be spoiled (as it in at least ninety-nine out of every hundred cases) by the substitution of "parting" for "going," whereby both the alliteration and the antithesis are lost! Then there is poor Dr. WATTS, again and again perseveringly credited with an abominable Americanism, only too prevalent among careless writers of our own day, but which he never was guilty of:

"Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature *to.*

In every edition, old or new, that I have seen, of his poems, the verse stands:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis *their* nature *too*" (*i. e., also.*)

But I have never been able to persuade anybody of the fact. "*Calomniez calomniez,*" says BASILE, in *Figaro*, "*il en reste toujours quelque chose!*"—*Once a Week.*

SELF IMMOLATION.—We take a remarkable instance of resolute self-sacrifice from Mr. HAYWARD's account of the Turki rebellion against the Chinese dominion in 1863: The Chinese garrison was shut up in the fort of Yarkand, and for forty days besieged by the Turki army; the only terms offered were that all should embrace Islam. The old Amban—the Chinese Viceroy of Turkestan—summoned his officers to a council, held in an upper room; the lower room was piled with barrels of gunpowder, with a train leading from beneath the chair of state. The officers assembled, wrangling about the probable ransom that would be taken. The Amban's sons moved among them, offering tea and sweetmeats, his daughters knelt weeping by his side, he himself sat calmly smoking his long pipe. Suddenly cannon shots were heard, and the shouts of Allah Akhbar announced the advance of the enemy to storm. A hint of the Amban's resolution spread among the assembly, amidst the confusion he spoke a short farewell, and calmly turning his pipe bowl, shed the embers on the train—and all was over.

DARWINISM.

BY PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

The Darwinian theory has a practical side of infinite importance, which has not, I think, been sufficiently considered. The process of natural selection among wild animals is of necessity extremely slow. Starting with the assumption (now no longer a mere assumption) that the creature best adapted to its local conditions must prevail over others in the struggle for existence, the final establishment of the superior type is dependent at each step upon three accidents—first, the accident of an individual sort or variety better adapted to the surrounding conditions than the then prevailing type; secondly, the accident that this superior animal escapes destruction before it has had time to transmit its qualities; and, thirdly, the accident that it breeds with another specimen good enough not to neutralize the superior qualities of its mate. In the case of domesticated animals the progress is incomparably more rapid, because it is practicable, first, to modify the conditions of life, so as to encourage the appearance of an improved specimen; next, to cherish and protect it against disaster; and, lastly, to give it a consort not altogether unworthy of the honor of reproducing its qualities. The case of man is intermediate in rapidity of progress to the other two. The development of improved qualities cannot be insured by judicious mating, because as a rule human beings are capricious enough to marry without first laying a case for opinion before Mr. DARWIN. Neither would it be easy, nor, perhaps, even allowable, to extend any special protection by law or custom to those who may be physically and intellectually the finest examples of our race. Still, two things may be done: we may vary the circumstances of life by judicious legislation, and still more easily by judicious non-legislation, so as to multiply the conditions favorable to the development of a higher type; and by the same means we may also encourage, or at least abstain from discouraging, the perpetuation of the species by the most exalted individuals for the time being to be found. Parliament, being an assembly about as devoid of any scientific insight as a body of educated men could possibly be, has not as yet consciously legislated with a view to the improvement of the English type of character. Without knowing it, however, the Legislature has sometimes stumbled on the right course, though it has more often blundered into the wrong. Our free-trade policy has furnished special scope and special advantages to the energetic enterprising character, and so far has tended to perpetuate and intensify the type which has given to little England her wonderful prominence in the world. On the other hand, the steady refusal to make a career for scientific men has drained away most of our highest intellect from its proper field, and has subjected the rest to an amount of discouragement by no means favorable to an increase and improvement. Our laws and customs practically check the growth of the scientific mind as much as they tend to develop the speculative and energetic commercial character.

We do not expect for a long time to hear an orator in the House of Commons commence his speech by announcing, (as a distinguished member of the Austrian Reichsrath recently did, in a debate on the relation of the different nationalities in the Empire,) that the whole question is whether we are prepared to accept and act upon the Darwinian theory. But even an average English M. P. may be brought to see that it may be possible, indirectly, to influence the character and prosperity of our descendants by present legislation, and none will deny that, if this is practicable, a higher duty could not be cast upon those who guide the destinies of a nation.

A glance at the operation of Darwinism in the past, will best show how potent it may be made in the future. Look at English progress and English character, and consider from this point of view to what we owe it. There were originally some natural conditions favorable to the growth of our commercial and manufacturing energy. We had an extensive coast and numerous harbors. We had also abundance of iron-stone in convenient proximity to workable coal. Other nations either wanted these advantages, or were ignorant that they possessed them. These favorable conditions developed in many individuals a species of adaptibility to commercial pursuits. The type was rapidly reproduced and continually improved until England stood, in the field of commerce, almost alone among the nations of the world. And what is there now to sustain our preëminence? Nothing, or next to nothing, except the type of national character, which has been thus produced. Steam, by land sea, has largely diminished the superiority which we derived from the nature of our coast; and coal and iron are now found and worked in a multitude of countries other than our own. Our strength in commerce, like our weakness in art, now rests almost exclusively on the notional character which our history has evolved.

Take another example of the character of a people produced partly by natural conditions of existence, but far more by the artificial conditions to which evil legislation has exposed it. What has made the typical Irishman what he now is? The Darwinian theory supplies the answer. Ireland is mainly an agricultural country, with supplies of mineral wealth altogether inferior to those of England, though by no means contemptible if they were but developed. This is her one natural disadvantage, and it is trifling compared with those which we in our perversity created. For a long period we ruled Ireland on the principles of persecution and bigotry, and left only two great forces at work to form the character of the people All that there was of meanness and selfishness and falsehood was tempted to servilty and apostacy, and flourished and perpetuated itself accordingly. All that there was of nobleness and heroic determination was drawn into a separate circle, where the only qualities that throve and grew were irreconcilable hatred of the oppressor and resolute but not contented endurance. The two types rapidly reproduced themselves, and as long as the external conditions remained unaltered they absorbed year by year more and more of the people's life, as, if Darwinism is true, they could not but do. And what is the result now? A great part of a century has elapsed since we abandoned the wretched penal laws, and yet none can fail to see in Ireland the two prevailing types of character which our ancestors artificially produced, the only change being that the two types have become, to a certain extent, amalgamated in a cross which reflects the peculiarities of each. Whether future legislation may so far modify the conditions, national character, is a question of much interest, but too large to be discussed just now. In any case we can scarcely expect the results of centuries upon a national type to be reversed in less than a succession of generations.

Still confining myself to the past, let me point again to the very marked qualities which the conditions of their existence have produced in the people of the United States. They started with a large element of English energy already ingrained in them; they have been reinforced by millions of emigrants, presumably of more than the average energy of the various races which have contributed to swell the tide. Added to this, the Americans have enjoyed the natural stimulus of a practically unlimited field for colonization. Only the resolute, self-reliant settler could hope to prosper in the early days of their national existence; and self-reliance, approaching to audacity, is the special type of character, which, on the Darwinian hypothesis, we should expect to see developed, transmitted and increased. How far this accords with actual experience, no one can be at a loss to say. There is probably no nation in the world whose peculiarities might not be traced with equal ease to the operation of the same universal principle. And the moral of the investigation is this: Whenever a law is sufficiently ascertained to supply a full explanation of all past phenomena falling within its scope, it may be safely used to forecast the future; and if so, then to guide our present action with a view to the interest and well-being of our immediate and remote descendants. Read by the light of Darwinism, our past history ought to solve a multitude of perplexing questions as to the probable supremacy of this or that nation in times to come in the field of commerce, as to the effects of emigration and immigration on the ultimate type likely to be developed in the country that loses and in that which gains the new element of national life, and many another problem of no less interest to ourselves and to humanity.

The subject I have thus slightly indicated seems to me to deserve a closer investigation than it has yet received; and, strange as it will sound to the ears of politicians, I cannot doubt that, in this and other ways, statesmen, if they could open their eyes, might derive abundant aid from the investigations of science, which they almost uniformly neglect and despise.—*Nature.*

FUNNY PARAGRAPHS.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

To Destroy Black Beetles—Turn a pack of fox hounds into the kitchen.

To Cure Smoky Chimneys—Discontinue fires.

To Get Rid of Ghosts—Use disinfecting fluid copiously.

To Expel Dry-Rot—Soak the places affected with the finest dry sherry.

To get the Servants up Early in the Morning—Send them to bed early at night.

To Revive the Fire—Tie up the front door knocker in a white kid glove.

To Prevent the Beer Going too Fast—Possess the key to the mystery.

To Avoid Draughts—Don't take any.

To Destroy Moths—Collect butterflies.

How to Keep Plate Clean—Wrapped up in silver paper.

How to Dispose of Old Newspapers—Put them into the brown study.

A CAROL BY A CYNIC.

O rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay;
But mind you have your purses full,
Your Christmas bills to pay.
And mind you do not feast too much
On jovial Christmas cheer;
Or else of gout you'll get a touch,
To gladden the New Year.

AN OUT IN AUGUST.

The harvest's housed; the farmers dance; the millers shout "Hooray!"
The bakers an excursion take, and go to Alum Bay.

A FEW APHORISMS.

Be contented with your lot, especially at a public auction.

The darkest hour (as a rule) is just before the gas is lighted.

You cannot do without money; you may do without a mother-in-law.

Keep your temper, and your carriage.

Misers are always civil, for civility costs nothing.

Never lose an opportunity, or an umbrella.

Be satisfied with things as they are; take the crust with the crumb.

If you are in a public office, be punctual—at all events in leaving.

Tailors, hatters, hosiers, butchers, bakers, bankers, civil service stores, all may fail you, but your bootmaker will help you to the last.—*Punch's Almanac.*

Husbands are always thinking about money. Wives never ask for it at all. They are quite content with a check, dear humble things.

THE LILY OF THE "VALET."—The flower in your "man's" coat.

Alluding to chignons, Mrs. Clever said, "A girl, now, seems all head." "Yes, till you talk to her," replied Mr. Clever.—*Punch's Almanac.*

SOME LONG RUNS AND WALKS.—Of course many crack runners have made a noise and obtained fame, alike independent of the footman world and the sporting world. There was the Shoreditch tradesman, neither young nor slim, who in 1750 ran from the church in that street to Edmonton, eight miles, in fifty minutes. There was the shepherd who, in 1764, ran on Mousley Hurst, fifteen miles in eighty-eight minutes—at the rate of full ten miles an hour. Of course these achievements have been beaten by the professional racers, concerning whom it is not the purpose of the present article to speak. There was once a race between two men, one of whom was unfairly interrupted by an emissary of the other. He knocked the rascal down, fell over him, picked himself up again, and won the race. There was a running match between a lady and a gentleman round the Steyne at Brighton in 1825. The gentleman ran well, but the lady ran better, and she won.

One Captain OTTO made a curious match at Brighton in 1803. He undertook to carry on his back or shoulders a stalwart grenadier of eighteen stone, and to run against a pony carrying a feather; but the grenadier pitched over the head of his bearer, and nearly brought both to ruin. The Captain was to have run fifty yards against the pony's hundred and fifty. He then challenged a noble lord to a contest, in which OTTO should carry his grenadier fifty yards, while the Lord carried a feather a hundred; but the Captain was vanquished. Did "feather" mean feather-weight, or light-weight rider, in the sporting phraseology of sixty or seventy years ago? Then there was the worthy who, in 1751, trundled a coach wheel from the Bishop's Head, in the Old Bailey, to the eleventh milestone at Barnet, and back again, in three hours fifty-one minutes. He won fifty pounds by achieving this curious feat in less than four hours.

Nor is there any deficiency of walking achievements, irrespective of those by professional pedestrians, and sometimes marked by singular conditions. There was the attorney's clerk who, in 1773, took a walk from London to York and back, and accomplished the whole four hundred miles between Monday morning and Saturday evening in one week. There was the Gloucestershire militiaman, about the same period, who walked from London to Bristol in a little less than twenty hours, so at least said the newspapers of the period. It would be interesting to know whether the "Young Irish Gentleman" performed the task on which a wager was laid in 1788, of "Walking from London to Constantinople and back within a year." We have no record of the result; but it may be presumed that he did not emulate the feat of walking on the sea, attributed by a lyrical authority to Teddy McGee, by which he wore his legs down to the knee. Among the odd walks which odd people have taken, may be mentioned that of picking up stones placed a yard apart, and carrying them singly to a basket; a walk or a run, this, according to conditions. Then there is the formidable task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, first performed by Captain BARCLAY; since outdone by a walk of a thousand quarter miles in a thousand successive quarter hours—a much more wearing and exhausting achievement, seeing that the runner must not rest or sleep so long as half an hour at any one time. This foolish, health-ruining work was once attempted, be it observed, by a woman!—*All the Year Round.*

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND CUTTING.—The rough diamond is little more attractive than the common pebble; its brilliancy being concealed under a hard crust, that can only be removed by diamond powder. Though the art of cutting this gem has only been brought to perfection during the last few centuries—those cut and polished at Golconda being of clumsy workmanship—the stone was formerly valued for other, and for the most part fabulous, qualities. If the Eastern monarchs wore diamonds about their person, it was principally because they regarded them as talismans, as having magical properties; and the same belief was shared by all nations. SERAPIUS ascribes to this gem the power of keeping at a safe distance lemures, incubes and succubos; and of making men courageous and magnanimous. It was also thought to nullify the attractive power of the magnet. The Indians believe that diamond powder, taken into the mouth causes the teeth to fall out; and that the stone acts as a preservative against lightning.

There is mention in history of a cloak of CHARLEMAGNE's, the clasp of which was formed by two diamonds; and in the inventory of the effects of the Duke of ANJOU, in 1360 or 1368, a diamond cut into the form of a shield is among the list of valuables. It was not, however, until the time of a clever lapidary of the name of HERMON, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, that a glimpse was obtained of the real magnificence of the diamond as an article of ornament; but it was reserved for LOUIS VAN BERGHEM, forty years later, to discover the method of cutting the diamond into regular facets, thus revealing the jewel in its full beauty. He established a guild of diamond-cutters in Bruges; but his pupils, driven from this place by the intolerance of the priests, afterward settled in Antwerp and Amsterdam. The latter town still has the repute of possessing the first diamond-cutting factory in the world. It was here, in the establishment of M. COSTER, that the Koh-i-noor was recut in 1852.

The operation may more properly be described as grinding than cutting. The stone is applied to the surface of a flat iron plate, covered with oil and diamond-dust, and rotating with great velocity. The extreme nicety required in diamond-cutting may be imagined when it is remembered that multitudes of these gems are so small, that it takes one thousand to weigh a single carat.

The origin of the carat—four grains Troy weight—is from the Arabic word "Kuara," the name of the seed of a pod-bearing plant. These seeds are uniformly of the same gravity, and were used for weighing against gold dust. The weight was adopted in Hindostan, and thence all over the world.

The rage for the possession of these precious stones so much increased after the revelation of their extreme beauty by VAN BERGHEM, that Paris alone, in the time of the Cardinal MAZARIN—who was a great diamond fancier—supported seventy-five diamond cutters. In England also were several renowned lapidaries, whose work was so perfect that even now the diamonds called "old English" are much prized. The art, however, in this country has declined.—*The Argosy.*

ARSENIC EATERS.—So it is true that there are people in Styria who eat arsenic as the Asiatic eats opium or the European chews tobacco—as a matter of taste. Travelers had asserted the fact, though the learned denied it, declaring that the white substance taken for arsenic must have been some harmless mineral like chalk. But an official inquiry has been instituted, and seventeen Styrian physicians have reported upon the matter; and there is no doubt about the travelers' stories. There are people who take doses varying from pellets, the size of a millet, to pills the size of a pea, of various kinds of arsenic, the favorite being the white quality, known as ratsbane. They will take it daily, or on alternate days, or twice a week, according to circumstances; generally they abstain from the luxury at the time of new moon, beginning small doses with the young moon and increasing them to a maximum by full moon. Why this lunar observance it is hard to guess, unless, as they profess that the arsenic makes them strong and healthy, they fancy that the waxing moon weakens them and renders the greater proportion of the restorative necessary. The habit is most commonly found among the lower orders; and it begins to attack the youth at about the same time as the tobacco taste affects our youngsters. Some few females are fond of ratsbane, but its patrons are mostly of the harder sex. The regular consumers live to good ages, and are strong, healthy and courageous. So we have a proof that what is one man's poison is another man's food.—*Gentlemen's Magazine.*

THE GRAVE OF THE BOURBONS.—In 1793 the Revolutionary Committee sitting in Paris resolved upon the destruction of the royal tombs of St. Denis. A writer in *All the Year Round* gives the following account of the way in which the work was done: "Accordingly, in the following October commenced the opening of the coffins—the first being that of the great TURENNE. The shape of his body was well preserved and his features were very little altered. He appeared like a dried mummy of a light shade of bistre. A large opening was then made in the vault in which lay the Bourbon Princes and Princesses, and the coffin of HENRI IV. was discovered. His body was perfectly preserved and his face recognizable. At the moment of opening an enthusiastic soldier threw himself before the corpse, and after a long and silent worship, drew his sword and cut off a lock of his beard, which he held to his own lips, crying in loud tones, 'And I also am a French soldier! And I am henceforth sure of conquering the enemies of France, and marching to victory.'

On the same day, 14th of October, the other members of the House of Bourbon, to the number of forty-seven, were taken out of their coffins. The body of LOUIS XIII. was whole, and surprisingly well preserved; he was recognizable by his moustache, called *à la royale*, which remained intact. The body of LOUIS XIV. was black as ink, and the skin shiny. The coffin of LOUIS XV. was opened at the entrance to the pit, which had been dug ready for the reception of the royal remains in the courtyard of the church where formerly stood the beautiful chapel of the Valois. This chapel was destroyed in 1719, being unsafe; but some of its finest remains, consisting of arched columns, &c., are to be seen at the present day in the Parc Monceaux. The body of the royal lover of the DU BARRY was entire and well bandaged: the skin white, the nose violet; some portions of the trunk red. It floated in water formed by the dissolving of the sea salt in which it had lain. The bodies of the other Princes and Princesses were in a state of liquid putrefaction, and gave forth a black and thick vapor, the odor of which burnt vinegar and gunpowder hardly dissipated. The intestines of the illustrious dead were placed in leaden vessels attached to the iron trestles that supported the coffins, which were also of lead. The whole was dispatched to the melter's, after the contents had been emptied into the pit.

In the vault of CHARLES V., several members of his family had been buried. In his coffin, besides some dried bones, were a crown and sceptre of gold, and a hand of Justice beautifully carved in silver. In the coffin of JEANNE DE BOURBON, his wife, were the remains of a crown, a gold ring, a spindle in gilt wood half eaten away, and some pointed shoes covered with gold and silver embroidery. Part of a crown and a gilt sceptre were also found in the coffins of CHARLES VII. and his wife, MARIE D'ANJOU. The tomb of HENRI II. held nine coffins, containing the bones and decomposed remains of the Princes and Princesses of his line. LOUIS X. had no coffin. His body had been simply placed in stone hollowed into the form of a trough, and lined with plates of lead. Bones, and part of a sceptre and brass crown, were found in it, much rusted. CHARLES LE CHAUVE had been placed in a similar receptacle, as had also PHILIPPE-AUGUSTE. In the coffin of the latter, nothing but dust was found. The body of LOUIS VIII. was enveloped in a leather sack, beside which was part of a wooden sceptre, a diadem of gold tissue, and a satin cap. PHILIPPE LE BEL was in a stone coffin—an entire skeleton; a gold ring was on one of his fingers, and beside him lay a diadem of gold tissue, and a brass gilt sceptre. A statue of DAGOBERT stood in front of his tomb, and this the workmen were obliged to break, in order to get at the coffin. In the tomb was a wooden coffer two feet long, containing the bones of DAGOBERT and of NANTILDE, his wife. These remains were wrapped in some silken stuff, and separated one from the other by a plank, dividing the coffer in two. The head of the Queen was missing; that of the King was complete, even to the teeth. The skeleton of DUGUESCLIN—buried by favor at St. Denis—was found intact in a lead coffin, the head perfect and the bones wonderfully white. The vault of FRANCOISE I. contained six coffins. All the bodies were in a state of liquid putrefaction, and a sort of black water issued from the coffins during their carriage to the pit. The body of FRANCOISE himself was of extraordinary stature and build.

The Indiana Divorce Laws—Letter from Governor Baker.

STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20, 1869.

Dr. Max Lilienthal, Rabbi Mound-street Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th inst. in relation to the Divorce laws of the State, and suggesting the propriety of my recommending their amendment to the Legislature. In response thereto, I beg leave to say that you are mistaken in supposing that the General Assembly of this State will be in session during the coming month. On the contrary, there will be no session of our Legislature until January, 1871, unless some emergency, not now anticipated and likely to occur, should render it necessary to call a special session. I concur fully in your views as to the necessity of a reformation of our laws governing the subject of divorce; and shall in the future, as I have in the past, labor to accomplish that end. Before Governor MORTON's election to the United States Senate, and while I was presiding over the State Senate, I prepared a bill making the most radical changes in our Divorce laws, and in the conduct of the proceedings to obtain divorces. This bill was introduced and passed the Senate, but did not pass the House. At the last session I would have introduced the subject in my message to the Legislature, but for two considerations, viz.:

First—The message was longer than I desired it to be without introducing the topic; and

Secondly—I hoped to be able to get the matter introduced and carried without discussing it in the message.

I shall not hesitate, at the meeting of the Legislature, if my life is spared, to commend this much-needed reform to the attention of the General Assembly.

You speak of your Conference at Philadelphia, adapting the Jewish Divorce laws to those of this country. Will you be so kind as to inform me what are the regulations of the Jewish Divorce laws, as modified by your Conference? In other words, what do the Orthodox Jews in this country recognize as valid causes for the decreeing of divorces?

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CONRAD BAKER.

CURRENT NOTES.

Head-ache?

In his Message, Governor Pile, of New-Mexico, complains of the lack of enterprise among the people.

An Indiana paper reports that Senator PRATT's election came upon him like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. It adds that he was not cut out for a politician.

A Washington paper thinks nearly all the hotels in the country could afford to cut down their prices fifty per cent. The hotels thus excepted are, we presume, those in Washington.

A Baltimore Justice fined a boy $2 on Thursday, for tearing down a poster. The theatrical managers are endeavoring to stop the practice.

The Quincy, Ill., Police have arrested two female burglars. They twice entered a house through a window, and carried away clothing, &c.

The expenditures of New-Mexico for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1869, were $48,513, and the receipts only $16,523. The aggregate debt of the Territory is now between $50,000 and $60,000.

The Montreal *Witness* says the Americans may well be proud of the fact that two Secretaries of War have died poor. And it adds that the subscription for Secretary RAWLINS' family, if not yet completed, should be promptly.

And now Kansas City, Mo., has had its wedding on horseback, or, as the local paper expresses it, the twain were made one, even as they sat upon their fiery, untamed coursers of the desert.

A young lady employed in a jewelry store in Cleveland, Ohio, recently brought a suit against a member of a rival firm for defamation of character, and after a two weeks' trial she has obtained a verdict for $5,000.

A Wisconsin paper alludes to a jury in a breach-of-promise suit as "nearly all uninterested men." The interested and the uninterested men together awarded the fair plaintiff $2,500 damages.

A Georgia Democrat has published a two-column letter advising the people of that State to "do nothing, say nothing." We do not think this Democrat will do much, but he evidently wants to monopolize the saying.

As in 1860, so in 1870 a Georgia paper thinks "the South can get along very well without the North, but the North cannot easily do without the South." We are willing to admit the latter half of its statement, if it will repudiate the first.

The *habeas corpus* case of SARAH ANN BARBOUR against the Trustees of the New-Lebanon Shakers was not decided at the adjourned General Term in Hudson, and consequently goes over until the next General Term, which will be held in Albany on the first Monday in March.

The late Rev. Father DUNN, of Philadelphia, gave in charity during his life the whole of his income. His entire property consisted of his library and a wondrously curious portrait of St. PHILIP DE NERI. He bequeathed both library and portrait to the Church.

The Wheeling *Register* reports that a band of horse thieves extends its basis of operations from Nicholas County, West Va., to North Carolina, and that its members are sworn to die rather than be taken. The people are anxious they should keep their oaths.

A Boston magazine boasts that in its February number it will have articles from residents of France, New-York, Washington, Rhode Island, Boston, Cambridge, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, New-Hampshire, Philadelphia, Germany and Egypt.

The Boston *Post*, describing the section of country designated as Red River, says it "may be described as a half eclipse, the major axis being the boundary line of the United States," whereupon the Burlington *Free Press* remarks that it certainly looks as if there were obscuration somewhere.

A writer in a Maine paper writes a plea for man, inasmuch as he is debarred the use of the needle, which is, he thinks, at once the instrument and the exponent of the highest civilization. And he laments his bewilderment over "bias and seam and gusset, overcasting, blindstitching and plaiting," whatever all these may be.

The New-Orleans *Times* says there were two principal causes for the victory of the Mutuals over the Southerns in their game in that city on Sunday last. First, the Southerns were beavily outbatted, and secondly, the character of the ground greatly favored the heavy spiked brogans made use of by the Mutuals. The Southerns, who were shod in moccasins, had their feet wet and soppy, and could not well maintain their footing.

With characteristic bluntness, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* inquires: "Shall this civil war debt, stained all over, as it is, with fratricidal gore, be repudiated and hidden forever from the sight of the nation, with all of its past guilt and present oppressive burdens buried as soon as possible in oblivion, or shall the people erect it, as it were, or suffer others to do it, into a monument of their shame and ruin, by consenting to its being established as a perpetual debt?"

Where do the Birds Go?

A correspondent of the *New-Hampshire Farmer* is inclined to think the robins do not go South on the approach of cold weather, but retreat to the dense evergreen forests of the northern valleys, and in support of this opinion gives the following extract from a letter written by a resident of Tamworth, N. H., who can be relied upon for veracity, some twenty years ago. The letter says:

"In the latter part of December, 1849, Messrs. BENJAMIN and NATHANIEL WEED, of Sandwich, left home to cross the Sandwich Mountains, to explore the country and 'peradventure skeer up a bar,' or other game, that might be inhabiting the wilderness. They crossed at the west side of Whiteface Mountain, and descending the mountain in a northerly direction they discovered a deep valley, and approaching it, found it clothed with hemlock, spruce, fir and tamarack, growing so near together that it was with difficulty they could make headway between them. Before they came to this growth the snow was over a foot in depth; after entering it was not six inches, the residue lying on the tops of the low trees, making quite a roof and excluding much of the light of day. After making their way a few rods they were surprised to find the place an extensive robin "roost," occupied by thousands, and so thickly were they congregated that they might have killed numbers with their walking sticks in crossing the premises from south to north, about thirty rods. How far this thicket was inhabited from east to west they knew not, but if to any considerable extent their number must have been very great. They described them as being dumpish, only moving a little to let them pass, each giving one or two doleful chirps, as much as to say, "Why disturb us in our snowbound, solitary Winter quarters!" They never appear to us on a cold day, but after one or two warm ones they come in flocks, and at the approach of a storm suddenly disappear.

The New-Orleans Money Market—Cotton.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 24.

Yesterday was a very quiet day in almost every branch of business. The active country demand for dry goods, plantation supplies and fancy goods, has almost entirely ceased, and country buyers have returned home to enjoy the holidays. However, our merchants have no cause to complain, for the trade in these articles has been very large this year, and as prudence dictated, they have not overstocked themselves, but are now in good trim for beginning the new year. A very good share of the late purchases have been paid for in cash, and large amounts are coming in to settle old debts, which continues to impart more ease to the money market, which, however, is yet far from easy. Though unusual stringency has characterized our money market thus far, and the usual monthly collections for the past two or three months have been in a measure suspended, and a great deal of paper put out, yet we do not learn of any houses being in a failing condition, nor is there the least agitation.

The demand for cotton was not less active than on Wednesday, and with a moderate supply offering prices stiffened in the morning, but subsequently eased off a little, closing without any material change, the sales embracing 6,400 bales. The tone of the market has been remarkably healthy nearly ever since respectable receipts of the new crop. The demand has so far pressed upon the supply that at no time has there been enough on the market to afford a basis for very heavy sales. 9,400 bales is the largest day's business we have yet had to chronicle, and only two or three times have the sales come within 1,400 bales of this, nor is it probable that any enormous figures will be reached unless it be preceded by lengthy depression. By referring to the files for 1859 we find that on the 3d day of January 23,500 bales changed hands, which was the largest of that season. Such an amount of cotton now would be worth nearly two and a half millions of dollars. Middling closed yesterday at 23¾c.@24c., against —@23½c. in 1868, 14¼c.@14½c. in 1867, and 31½c.@— in 1866. The receipts proper to date are 396,434 against 402,545 to the same date last year, showing a deficit of 6,111 bales, whereas the gross receipts are 424,839 against 414,243 last year, showing an excess of 10,596 bales.

GRIFFITH GAUNT IN ILLINOIS.

How a Wife was Deserted and a Silly Young Girl Led Captive—Letter from the Mother of the Girl to the Deserted Wife.

From the Chicago Times, Dec. 25.

On the 5th day of October last, DANIEL LINK, of this city, filed a very matter-of-fact sort of a bill against SOPHIA E. LINK, praying, according to the formula in such cases, for a divorce on the ground that his wife had willfully deserted him for the space of more than two years, although he had treated her kindly and affectionately, and in all respects had conducted himself as a good, true and virtuous husband. Mrs. LINK having been informed of the proceeding, and having entertained a different impression as to the moral worth of her husband, on the 3d inst. filed an answer in the case, which, if the statements are true, places Mr. LINK in a very awkward position. This answer is to the following effect:

On Aug. 12, 1863, the parties were married in Frederick County, Maryland. The wife's maiden name was SOPHIA E. WALKER. They lived together during the greater part of the time until about three weeks before the commencement of the suit, and have two children. At the close of the rebellion the husband was engaged in the coal business in Frederick, but in the Summer of 1867 he sold out, and with all the means he could raise left his family, stating that he would return for them after he had found a new home for them. In the Fall of that year he arrived in the town of Polo, in this State. He built him a warehouse there, which was destroyed by fire in the following year.

During his residence in Polo, he formed the acquaintance of Miss ALICE NEWCOMER, daughter of HENRY NEWCOMER, a respected citizen of that town. The young lady was then about 18 years of age. LINK represented himself as an unmarried man, and was very devoted in his attentions to the young woman. Eventually an attachment sprang up between them. But it happened that a Mr. M. H. PERRY, also a resident of Polo, knew of LINK's previous marriage, and told him that he had better not attempt to marry Miss NEWCOMER, as he already had one wife and two children, which was enough for him. To this Mr. LINK replied that the people in the town of Polo knew nothing about his marriage, and he exhorted Mr. PERRY with much earnestness to say nothing about the matter. But for all that, Mr. PERRY would not hold his peace, but reported to various persons that the misguided LINK already had a wife patiently waiting in Maryland until he should find a new home for her. The news came to the ears of Mr. NEWCOMER's family in good time, and a great scandal flourished in the quiet town of Polo. Mr. LINK was, however, by no means daunted. He at first stoutly denied the fact, and afterward, admitting it, declared that he had obtained a divorce. In that connection he exhibited a document of some sort, bearing a revenue stamp but no seal of any Court, and triumphantly called attention to the stamp, and asserted that the paper writing was no other than a decree of divorce. He did not succeed, nevertheless, in convincing Mr. NEWCOMER that his matrimonial record was quite clear, and the worthy citizen forbade him his house and the society of his daughter. Then Mr. LINK behaved himself like a madman, and, smiting his roommate's head with his right hand, solemnly swore that he would have the said ALICE if the heavens fell when he did it. A clandestine correspondence ensued, and finally, on May 5, they eloped. During all this time LINK was writing to his wife from time to time, addressing her as his dear wife, and subscribing himself her true and devoted husband, expressing the greatest affection toward her and the little LINKS, and wishing for the time to come when they might be together again.

Beside the exploit at Polo, he had various amours with other sentimental females, one being a fair widow residing in Dixon. In view of these alleged facts, the imprudence of the husband, in thus seeking to get a divorce from his wife in order to set himself right with his new sweetheart, becomes quite beyond a parallel. The following is a letter alleged to have been sent by Mrs. NEWCOMER to the defendant in this case:

POLO, May 15, 1868.

Mrs. Link:

DEAR MADAM: As a heart-broken mother I will attempt to answer your letter just received. God knows that I pity you from the bottom of my heart. You blame ALICE for taking your husband from you. I think you are wrong, as he was passing himself for a young man all Summer, and a single man when he commenced going with ALICE. I inquired after his character and couldn't hear anything derogatory, and had no objection to her going with him. She was not the only one that went with him. He proposed to a young widow in Dixon. I have her answer in my house now. My pen cannot describe the love and affection he bestowed on my child. When we heard that he was a married man, he denied it, and even got sick over it, and seemed to be as innocent as a lamb, until Mr. PERRY came out and told it. He then came to ALICE and made a humble confession, told her he was married when a mere boy, and had never loved you or you him. He said that he had tried to live with you several times, but you never showed him any affection. He also told my husband the same. He has forbidden him to come to our house or even to speak to her for several months. We were as ignorant of their correspondence and private intercourse as you were. Oh, if ever there was a wolf in sheep's clothing, he is one. You lay all the blame on ALICE. I know that she has done very wrong, and no one can account for it. The whole community pities her and blames him. Had we known they were on the cars that night he would have been butchered. The citizens were perfectly enraged. He told some of his friends before he left that they were married last Fall, and showed them his certificate. They went to Freeport to the fair. He said they were married at that time. * * * If they had not been married I do not think she would have gone with him. She has not been the same girl since that time. She has cared nothing for society nor for anything else.

If I have said anything to wound your feelings, I beg your forgiveness, for I would not deepen the wound that has already been inflicted. * * * God have mercy upon the miserable wretch! I think nothing can atone for what he has done. ALICE was but a mere child. She was but eighteen, but you would not take her to be over fifteen. Oh, how sorry I feel that we knew nothing of their arrangements. I am sure we could have broken it up. She was engaged twice before, and when her father disapproved of the matches, gave them up. When we heard that he was married, it almost killed her. * * * If you ever hear from them I would like to have you write me, as we never expect to hear from them ourselves.

Yours, with great respect,
Mrs. H. NEWCOMER.

CRIME AND REMORSE.

An Iowa Assistant County Treasurer Robs its Treasury—He Restores the Money and Shoots Himself.

From the Chicago Republican, Dec. 30.

In our telegraph columns yesterday was an item dated Toledo, Iowa, Dec. 27, giving a brief account of the suicide of DENTON CAMERY, Deputy Treasurer of Tama County. The circumstances are to a great extent inexplicable, and have excited much interest in the locality in which the event took place.

On the night of the 9th day of the present month a gentleman named NEWCOMER, on going into the County Court House and entering the Treasurer's office, was startled by the discovery of a prostrate form upon the floor. He immediately procured a light, and found a man covered all over with blood, and apparently groaning out his last gasp. Blood was upon the floor, and flowed from several wounds on the body of the unfortunate man, who appeared to be at the point of death. The room betrayed evidences of a severe struggle; the lamp had been thrown upon the floor, and the odor of the oil showed that it had been broken in a fall. The chairs were thrown about and broken, and, what was more conclusive, and gave some little clue to the mystery, was the circumstance that the safe had been left open.

Mr. NEWCOMER took all this in at a single glance, and, half suspecting what was to follow, found the wounded man to be no other than Mr. DENTON CAMERY. He was immediately taken home, and, after a short time, was enabled to give an account of the mysterious robbery, as it undoubtedly was.

He stated that in the evening two men in oil-cloth coats had waited upon him, and had wished to purchase some internal revenue stamps. They asked for $5 worth, and one of them tendered him a $100 greenback. He took up a glass to examine it, and after scrutinizing it became satisfied as to its genuineness, and turned to open the safe. No sooner had he done so than one of the men sprang upon him, drawing a dagger, and grasped him violently by the throat. He was unable to utter a sound, but struggled with his assailants, clutching the dagger by the blade. The ruffian drew the dagger through his hand and inflicted an awful gash, nearly severing the thumb at the ball. Weakened by his struggles with his burly foe and the pressure on his throat, he gradually relaxed his effort, and received several stabs in the side. He fell to the floor insensible.

An examination of the wounds proved that though dangerous they were not necessarily mortal. There was a gash on the hand, as stated, and four wounds around the heart, which, though deep, were not dangerous. The throat was wounded, and a frightful cut on the head disclosed the skull underneath. The safe was overhauled, and $6,000 were missing, proving beyond a doubt that the ruffians were in search of plunder.

Some days afterwards, Mr. IRA HOLMES, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of this city, received a letter from T. H. WARREN, of Tama City, giving some information of the above-mentioned circumstances, and requesting that gentleman to send a detective down. Accordingly Mr. HOLMES applied to Pinkerton's Agency, and a detective was sent down. A minute search was made, and the detective spent considerable time in endeavoring to find some clue to the mystery. It was true that there were tales of desperadoes visiting the city, but as no two accounts of them did agree together, and no violence had been done to any one else, the man of mysteries shook his head and looked suspicious. There were several little nothings in the office which his keen eye had lighted upon, and which threw weight into the scale of suspicion. What they were we are not at liberty to say, but it was sufficient to cause a decided change of opinion regarding affairs in the mind of the acute person from Chicago. He watched the sufferer, who became rapidly convalescent, and was able to return to business soon afterwards. Under pretence of being able to discover some further evidence in this city, the detective returned, bringing his victim with him, and they set to work each to outwit the other. At last the detective was so fully convinced of the foundation for his suspicions that he arrested Mr. CAMERY, and told him all he knew.

Mr. CAMERY made a mistake and denied it. The detective pinned him with facts. Mr. CAMERY denied it again. Mind *versus* Mind, and the wrong-doer succumbed. He made a full confession. He admitted that he had stolen the money himself, and had hidden it under the sidewalk opposite the Court House, and that it was there untouched. This was afterwards found to be correct. He said he had no cause for stealing it, but simply the temptation was too strong to be successfully combated. He is wealthy, and has no need of funds. Six weeks before, he had married. He was only 25 years of age, loved and respected. The Chicago man telegraphed to the authorities in Tama County, and Mr. CAMERY was sent down in charge of an officer. He looked wild, desperate, and frightened the officer. He was conveyed home and released. At 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning he shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound in the abdomen.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Inundations have occurred at Pisa from the overflow of the Arno.

A collection of over 1,100 Chinese books has been given to the British Museum.

The English Parliament meets again Feb. 8.

Signor VERDI expects to finish his new opera in three months.

A three-legged horse is on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, London.

Sir DIGBY WYATT has been elected Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge.

The profits of a piece of dance-music called "Valse des Roses" amount to 225,000 francs.

At an Imperial *battue* at Versailles about 1,300 pieces of game were killed.

General GARIBALDI is now completely restored to health.

A bronze statue of LAMARTINE is to be erected in the Place d'Armes at Macon.

The *Athenæum* announces that next year it will appear in larger type and in a larger form.

According to official statistics, 858 accidents occurred on Prussian railways in 1867.

Sixteen persons suffered capital punishment in Germany in 1869.

Austria's financial statement shows an increase in the expenditures of 16,000,000, and an increase in the revenues of 7,000,000 florins.

Mr. TENNYSON's new volume, entitled *The Holy Grail and other Poems*, has been published.

Windsor Forest has about 1,700 deer. The Athol Forest in Scotland has 30,000 deer in its 80,000 acres.

The University of Oxford has decided, as Cambridge did some time ago, to extend its local examinations to girls.

An English paper says that "the state of parties in the French Chamber can no more be described than the pictures of a kaleidescope."

Six episcopal seats are now vacant in France, the nominations of the French authorities not being ratified at home.

A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey to the memory of CHAUCER.

Lord WINDSOR, named as being among the noblemen and gentlemen on the Derby Memorial Committee, is only between 12 and 13 years old.

The fourth volume of TISCHENDORF's *Monumenta Sacra Inedita, Nova Collectio*, will be ready by the 1st of February.

TRAUPMANN has been removed to the Conciergerie. He is said to be "quite lively," and unaffected by his perilous position.

The first musical paper ever published in Russia has just appeared at St. Petersburg. Its name is the *Musical Season.*

The "Manchester National Society for Obtaining Womanhood Suffrage" has determined to form a guarantee fund of £5,000.

During three days 382 candidates were examined for the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

In 1866 England imported nearly 431,000,000 eggs, valued at $5,400,000. They were obtained chiefly from France.

There are 25,000 vagabond boys—utterly homeless and friendless—in the streets of London.

A game of chess, which has lasted ten years, has just been concluded between a German doctor and his brother in New-York.

The Prussian Government has signified its intention to abolish the newspaper stamp duty as soon as the state of the finances of the country will allow.

The reduction of telegraph rates in Switzerland has proved so profitable to the Government that it is intended to construct twenty-two new lines.

The following startling announcement appears in an English journal: "Fine airy rooms with board, for gentlemen measuring 33 feet by 17. Terms moderate."

A French author has translated a passage from one of COOPER's novels as follows: "He descended from his horse in front of the château, and tied him to a large grasshopper." The original reads, "a large locust" (tree.)

The subject for a prize of 3,000 francs, proposed by the French Académie des Inscriptions, is as follows: "Faire l'histoire de l'Eglise et des populations nestoriennes depuis le Concile Général d'Ephèse (431) jusqu'à nos jours."

A London correspondent of the Dublin *Express* states that the Irish Land bill "proposes an adaptation of Mr. BRIGHT's scheme for the national purchase of estates and reselling to tenants on easy terms."

An expedition, numbering 1,500 men, has left Russia for the Balkan Bay of the Caspian Sea, to attempt the discovery of a means for connecting the Caspian and Aral seas by the bed of the ancient Ural.

A communication from Spa states that the gains at roulette during the past season were 1,091,276 francs, and the losses 67,771 francs, whilst at trente-et-un the figures were 1,229,719 francs, and 563,649 francs.

Excavations on Mount Palatine, the private property of NAPOLEON III., have brought to light nearly the whole palace of the Cæsars, the walls of which are covered with fresco paintings.

The "Welsh fasting girl," whose case had been attracting so much attention, has died from starvation. It was claimed that she had lived two years without food, but only two weeks of total abstinence from food or drink are authenticated, however.

A correspondent writes to the editor of the London *Times*, complaining of the "dangerous speed" at which parcels are conveyed by one of the railroads. A parcel sent "carriage paid" was delivered at 100 miles distance in little over a fortnight.

The month of November was an unhealthy month in Scotland, 2,788 deaths being registered in the eight principal towns. Zymotic diseases cause thirty per cent. of the mortality. The marriages for the same length of time and in the same places were 942, and the births were 3,262.

The University of Edinburgh has made arrangements to enable ladies to study medicine. They are taught in separate classes from the men. Five lady students have already presented themselves for the medical matriculation examination.

A French civil engineer proposes to collect from the bottom of the ocean the immense mass of seaweed growing there, and to employ it as manure. He affirms that a quantity sufficient to dress from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 acres of land might be obtained every year.

A British sailor, invalided home from China, and who had manifested great anxiety to reach England, was being carried ashore at Woolwich Dockyard, when, on being placed on a stretcher on the ground, he said, "I have arrived home at last!" and immediately expired.

The *Economist* sums up the financial condition of France thus: In 1868 and 1869 France spent about £71,000,000 or £72,000,000, with an income of £70,000,000. In 1867 the deficit was £7,000,000. The consolidated debt of the country stands at £500,000,000, besides a floating debt of £32,720,000. The revenue increases at about the rate of £1,000,000 per annum.

A Mr. GALTON has produced a rather remarkable work on "Hereditary Genius." He has calculated that in Great Britain, one person in each 4,000 is eminent, one in 1,000,000 illustrious. And further: "Out of 286 Judges," says Mr. GALTON, "more than one in every nine of them has been either father, son or brother to another Judge, and the other high legal relationships have been even more numerous."

The *Illustrated London News* tells the following "Tale of a Passport:" An Englishman, after dining at a second rate French restaurant, by mistake took away the *carte du dîner*. On arriving at the Italian frontier, he was asked for his passport. Half asleep, he handed the *menu* to the gendarme, who read aloud—*Tête de veau, poitrine du mouton, pieds de cochon.* "The description is exact," said the gendarme, and returned it to the Englishman.

In Japan, on certain festival days, the women are allowed great license, and in their harems they may indulge to any extent in the forbidden cup, but a woman of the lower class who should be found drunk at any other time would expose herself to a severe beating from her husband, while were she of the higher class she might die by the sword of her spouse.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 2, 1870.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Paris paper, *La Liberte*, of yesterday, gives the names of the Ministers to constitute the new Cabinet, and states that as given, the Ministry will be officially announced to morrow. *La Liberte* is the organ of M. OLLIVIER. Of the Ministry thus given, four of the members are Senators, and six are members of the Chamber of Deputies. A later dispatch states that NAPOLEON signed the decree confirming the Ministry on Friday night. The Emperor yesterday received the diplomatic corps, and in replying to the usual address, said that the presence of all the foreign representatives was a proof of the amicable relations existing between the Government they represented and France.

The *Imparcial*, of Madrid, states that the recent contradiction of the report that those friendly to the Duke of MONTPENSIER and to the Prince of ASTURIAS were working together for the advancement of their cause, is only applicable to certain individuals, and not to the whole party. The reported reception of a note from this Government threatening Cuban recognition is denied.

The London *Spectator* and *Saturday Review* of yesterday each have articles on the *Alabama* claims. The former says that the diplomatic correspondence of Secretary FISH is an improvement on that of ex-Secretary SEWARD, yet complains that it does not sufficiently confine itself to the legal views of the case.

GENERAL.

Important news "if true," is received from Havana. The Spanish papers announce the end of the revolution, declaring that a circular has been addressed by the Junta in New-York to the insurgents, ordering them to lay down their arms, as nothing more can be done, several fillibustering expeditions having failed, the Junta being unable to send any more men, and the course of the Government at Washington being disheartening. One of the famous gunboats has reached Havana, and the others are expected to arrive to-day. The surrender of 1,500 insurgents at Tunas is also reported in Havana. The city is much excited over the startling reports and rumors.

The quarrel between Governor WARMOTH, of Louisiana, and some of the New-Orleans city officers still continues. Auditor WICKLIFF is not yet in possession of his office in Mechanics' Institute, the Governor and the Metropolitan Police being yet in possession. The Chief of Police has been committed to prison for twenty-four hours for contempt of Court in allowing the Governor to use the Police contrary to orders.

A dispatch from Albany states that the Governor has not yet turned over the Susquehanna Railroad to the Ramsey directors. He is awaiting an official copy of the decision from Justice SMITH. It is understood that further legal proceedings will follow the decision.

It is asserted that General ALCORN, Governor elect of Mississippi, positively refuses to accept the Provisional Governorship tendered to him by General AMES.

The latest reports from Louisville, Ky., are that GEORGE D. PRENTICE is gradually recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

A man named V. W. BUCKHOUT committed a terrible crime on the first day of the year, in the village of Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown. He shot and killed his wife and one CHAS. RANDALL; and shot and seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded ALFRED RANDALL, the father of the latter. Immediately after the occurrence he gave himself up. It is asserted by some that the murders were committed through jealousy.

The Maryland Legislature meets at Annapolis to-morrow; the New-York on Tuesday, and the Massachusetts on Wednesday.

The leading journalists of Richmond, Va., were entertained by the newspaper men of Washington, in that City yesterday. The day closed with a banquet at the Arlington House.

In different parts of the South the colored people celebrated the anniversary of the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation yesterday.

The opening of the new year was celebrated in a new way in Syracuse. A monster barbecue was given for the entertainment of the poor of the city and the surrounding country. Three beeves were consumed and 5,000 loaves of bread were distributed among the thousands who crowded around.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday elected Mr. WM. M. TWEED President, and reëlected the clerks and sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. JOHN ELLIS, a well-known florist of Chatterton Hill, near White Plains, visited the City on Thursday to attend to some business, and was to return home the same day; but up to yesterday had failed to do so. He was last seen in a fruit store, in Fourth-avenue, New-York. Since he left home, Mrs. ELLIS, his wife, has died.

The Police of Brooklyn made 18,491 arrests during the year 1869.

The journal of the Episcopal Convention shows 79 churches and chapels in New-York and Harlem. The largest contributions are from Trinity Church, with its three chapels, $54,254; Grace Church, with chapel, $49,115; St. George and two chapels, $35,575; Incarnation, $29,451; Calvary, $28,869. Trinity has 2,140 communicants; St. George, 1,500; Grace, 862. There are in the whole diocese 196 churches and chapels, with 290 clergymen.

During the month of December, 1869, the Police restored thirty-two lost children to their parents and friends.

Friday afternoon Mr. LEWIS P. ROE found a large serpent on the shore near Bayside. The serpent was over ten feet long and six inches in diameter, of beautiful and spotted skin, and evidently a stranger in these parts. The serpent was killed in capturing.

Yesterday the law prohibiting the shooting of rabbits on Long Island went into operation.

The citizens of Greenport and villages along Peconic Bay, are making an earnest move for the establishment of a light house on Long Beach Bar, at the entrance of Greenport Harbor.

The Long Island beach has been strewn for several miles with oranges from the wreck of the steamer *Grecian*, ashore at New Inlet.

The moulding mill of Messrs. GARRISON & TURNBULL, near Passaic, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, causing a loss of $10,000. The fire, which was discovered by persons living near the building, is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the furnace or stoves since 11 o'clock on Friday morning. The property was fully insured.

A number of convicts confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the prison chapel yesterday. The performers acquitted themselves very creditably. Nearly all the convicts attended the entertainment. They were also treated with a holiday bill of fare at dinner.

The Spanish gunboats are yet at Staten Island, where they are likely to remain a few days longer. Their firemen will sign articles to-morrow morning, and it is expected the vessels will depart on Tuesday or Wednesday.

European Problems for 1870.

While the progress of our own history may be best described as being of a constructive character, the advance of the older European nations will be found to have a tendency which is mainly destructive. Our task is to build on the original and well-tried foundation,—theirs is to remove the accumulated rubbish of centuries, and, in some cases, to demolish the existing fabric of State altogether. The problems which, in Europe, await the solution of 1870 are mainly of a kind affecting the internal organization of its various nations, and these involve issues which are grave enough to absorb their undivided energies, and ought at least to avert the possibility of any territorial disputes during the year which has just opened.

Chief among British difficulties must rank the Irish question. Already the measure which is to offer one more remedy for centuries of misgovernment is partially matured, and before many weeks are over will be the most anxiously debated problem in the United Kingdom. The settlement of the *Alabama* claims, if less urgent, is, for England at least, equally necessary, unless she is content to allow an increasing legacy of strife to accumulate round an unexpiated national wrong. Popular education, a check to the portentous growth of pauperism, a revision of Colonial policy, a defence of her fiercely attacked commercial system, and the extending of legal protection to her trades' unions, are but a few of the manifold questions which claim to be resolved by the English Parliament and people in 1870.

France has entered on a new era fraught with all the difficulties incident to an untried experiment of popular government. The Liberal resistance which started from so small beginnings in 1859, has, after ten years of varied fortunes, succeeded in ending the reign of personal government, and inaugurating, with Ministerial responsibility, a new phase in the growth of free institutions. It is one thing, however, to decree parliamentary government, and another to develop the spirit in virtue of which its continued existence is possible. France has sacrificed many things to great ideas, and has earned the gratitude of the world for preserving a liberal enthusiasm, which, if not always wise, has never been narrow or selfish. The more difficult task is before her of subordinating conviction to expediency, and of being content with installments of that perfect liberty which she worships so fervently. Her commercial policy demands readjustment, her oppressive military establishments can scarcely subsist along with a system of representative government, and the prodigality of her public expenditure must follow many other abuses which have been fostered by the unchecked reign of Imperialism.

Spain has the freest paper Constitution in Europe, and the most autocratic of existing Governments. Will another year be spent in the fruitless search after a King? Can one man continue to calculate on the unfaltering adhesion of the army, and succeed in bridling contending factions, and maintaining a national state of siege for another year? Will the Republic after all be set up to absorb Portugal, to disquiet France, and to the general consternation of Europe in 1870? There are no darker problems for the opening year than the fortunes of the Peninsula.

In Italy the dominant question is, how to face the *quart d'heure de Rabelais*, the inexorable time of payment. A span-new Ministry is highly appropriate to the season, but has, unfortunately, become a somewhat stale expedient with the subjects of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Will the loose-living, impetuous and well-beloved King add one more claim to the national gratitude by reducing his favorite but expensive army and navy, as well as curtailing his somewhat lavish official expenditure? The year will determine, and may also determine the future prospects of the house of Savoy.

The irrepressible Eastern question which a year ago engaged the attention of a Conference on the Greco-Turkish dispute has been again newly laid in the adjustment of the differences between the Sultan and the Khédive, but who knows what complications await the diplomatists of 1870 in the gradual dismemberment of the "sick man's" inheritance?

The silent and resistless advance of Russia in Asia probably represents the advance of a civilization best fitted to create order out of the chaotic materials of Mongol and Tartar nomads. But it is also a progress which is jealously watched in Europe, and may, any day, precipitate an appeal to the arbitration of the sword, whose ultimatum is the only one which 1870, and, we fear, many more of its successors, will be contented with.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire has still the unresolved problem of national cohesion to settle. Will Bohemia and Moravia achieve the semi-independence of their sister State? Will the new policy of reform continue consistent and undeviating in its advance, and the emancipation of the house of Hapsburg from priestly rule and despotic traditions be proved to be complete? 1870 will show.

Prussia has also before her the task of consolidation, though hers is an Empire more congruous, albeit more recently formed. The adjustment of the complicated rights and obligations of the North German Confederation is a task requiring no little statesmanship, and, together with the satisfaction of the demands of Prussian Liberals, presents a work sufficiently arduous for the Cabinet of Berlin.

The South German States, together with those other monarchies that, in the eyes of the Great Powers, represent the pawns on the political chess-board, have each their peculiar internal difficulty to cope with. In one it is the extension of the franchise, in another popular education, and in a third ecclesiastical jurisdiction,—but all keep wisely advancing in a career of administrative reform which will enable them to interpose the safest barrier to foreign aggression, the resistance of a free people.

The power that once overshadowed them all is now in temporal splendor the poorest. But the Vatican, with the help of the assembled Council, seeks to substitute for that political Empire, which every throne in Europe has disowned, a spiritual influence more subtle, more pervasive and more universal than it has yet achieved. There are issues involved in the attempt which render it not the least interesting of the problems of the new year.

The Explanation About the French Cable.

The diplomatic explanation in the Paris *Journal Officiel*, with respect to the examination and control by the French Government of dispatches by the Transatlantic cable, is more ingenious than candid. The *Journal* wishes to convey the impression that the remarks on the subject in the President's Message were founded upon a misapprehension of the case, but a reference to that document, to the original "concession," and to the dispatch just published, shows that there was no mistake made by the President, and that the grievance still remains without any amelioration.

The Message, while alluding to the unjust character of the *concession* as a monopoly, spoke further of the very objectionable feature of subjecting all messages to the scrutiny and control of the French Government. Now what says the *concession?* "Such control over the service of the line as it may judge convenient," is reserved to the Government. And further, "the clerks of the Telegraph office of the State shall be the indespensable intermediaries between the public and the agents of the *concessionaires* in the transmission of messages." And again, "the service of the line shall have its office" in the "Telegraph office at Brest," and pay rent therefor to the Government. It is difficult to imagine how a more complete system of Government surveillance could be established than that which these phrases involve. Nor was there in July, when the *concession* was granted, any affectation of a doubtful meaning which could be attached to them. It was then perfectly well understood that the United States could never consent to such a surveillance, and in fact liberty to land the cable on this side was expressly conditional upon efforts being made by the French Ambassador here to procure a more satisfactory arrangement.

The President's Message made, therefore, no mistake as to the real nature of the French cable *concession*. Nor is the *Journal* very successful in its endeavor, by a new interpretation of that document, to correct the misapprehension which it assumes to exist. It says "this administration"—meaning the Government Directorate of Telegraphs—"exercises no control of that nature"—that is, of "examination and control" such as the Message alludes to. The employes are simply to prevent "clandestine dispatches" for the avoidance of taxation, and to "verify ciphers," and the number of words. One would suppose that the verifying of ciphers and counting of words of telegraphic dispatches involved reading them. And when those duties are performed by agents of the French Government, it will be certainly considered by most people that there is official surveillance. It is quite possible that American ideas upon this subject are not sufficiently appreciated at Paris, but the fact that they do exist very distinctly may as well be understood. The United States means no disesteem of the French nation when the latter is assured that this cable matter cannot rest where it is. If it should become necessary to sever the connection, the public here will be very sorry, and perhaps a little angry, too. But rather than have the privacy of dispatches hence invaded even by official eyes, we should do without a French cable altogether.

Conjugal Authority.

It is not so very long ago that it was lawful for a man to beat his wife, provided he did it moderately. BLACKSTONE, who wrote about a hundred years ago, tells us that it was only "in the politer reign of CHARLES II. that this power of correction began to be doubted," and he adds: "Yet the lower ranks of the people, who were always fond of the old common law, still claim and exert their ancient privilege."

This rendering of the law in favor of women has not been turned back since BLACKSTONE wrote, as may be plainly seen by the decision of Lord PENZANCE in the case of KELLY *vs.* KELLY, recently heard in the English Divorce Court. Mr. KELLY is a clergyman of the Church of England in Liverpool, who had a difficulty with his wife, to whom he had been married twenty-seven years. The foundation of the trouble seems to have been that his wife had written to her brother-in-law to make some inquiries about her husband's right to property, which had been left to her by her sister's will. What particular harm or wrong she had done did not appear in the proceedings, although Mr. KELLY conducted his own case, but he evidently had an idea that she had done something very wrong as against him, which could only be atoned for by her confession of wrong-doing, and showing entire and abject submission, and "making a door-mat" of herself generally.

Mrs. KELLY would not admit that she had done anything wrong, though she said she was sorry for what she had done, and would not have done so if she had thought it would vex him. What was to be done with such contumacy? In the "good old times" Mr. KELLY would have felt that this was a case calling for the "moderate correction" which the law allowed. He had knowledge enough of the change in the law to know that such sharp measures were not allowable, but having but a slight knowledge of the exact position of the law, as clergymen sometimes have, he thought he could arrive at the same result by other means, always provided that he did not beat the poor woman. So he adopted the following measures: He deposed her from her position as mistress of the house; he did not allow her to disburse any money even for herself, but if she wanted anything she had to put it down on paper and give it to him, and he got it if he thought best; he would not let her go out, unless with himself or a man whom he sent with her; he would not let her see her friends or write any letters unless he read them; he kept apart from her all day, except at family prayers, and if he ever did see her he did not lose the opportunity of enlarging upon her wrong-doing, not hesitating to call her a "vile traitor and apostate" and other such endearing appellations. Under this treatment, continued for months, the lady's health gave way, before her husband had succeeded in bringing her to the proper depth of humility. She even finally left his house and brought suit against him for a separation, on the ground of cruel treatment. Mr. KELLY, who, as we said, conducted his case himself, expressed surprise and indignation that a Court should be asked to interfere in such a case. He was doubtless more surprised and indignant still, when the decision was rendered against him, and he received a severe lecture on his "utterly extravagant notions both as to the authority of a husband and the legitimate means of enforcing it."

Such cases are doubtless rare in England, and still more rare in this country, in which it is a great deal more likely that law and the usages of society will yet authorize a wife to beat her husband than a husband to beat his wife. Still there may be such cases. Perhaps the half dozen women who rose in a woman's rights meeting the other day, when some man requested all women present to rise who believed that their husbands were "tyrants," were in as bad a case, although in our opinion the chances are that their husbands were thoroughly henpecked, instead of being tyrants. But women really as badly off as Mrs. KELLY, may clearly understand that the law will be their protector, if appealed to in a proper way, and that there is no necessity, so far as protection for themselves is concerned, of procuring surreptitious divorces in other States. If they want to marry other men, it is true, the case is different.

The End of Salnave's Haytian Comedy—The Fall of Port-au-Prince.

The last scene in the drama—the drama? let us rather say the travesty, the extravaganza, the burlesque which SALNAVE has for two years been enacting in the Island of Hayti, has come to an end. The last tidings from St. Marc tell us that the late President is a hopeless fugitive, and his career a thing of history.

Never, certainly, did President enter on the duties of that office in Hayti with such prospects and promises as SALNAVE. The name of GEFFRARD, now once again at the zenith of popularity, was, in the turn of fickle Fortune's wheel, then at the very nadir of disgrace. His rival, SALNAVE, had, after a hard contest, gained the Presidency. Enthusiasm knew no bounds. He was the Garibaldi, the Bolivar, nay, the Washington of Hayti. He was besought to become Dictator, Consul, whatever he chose. And the more that adulation strove to express itself in words and acts, the more SALNAVE's modesty waved it away. He wanted nothing, would be nothing. Like CÆSAR on the Lupercal, he "thrice refused," if not the "kingly crown," at least the Dictatorship, and was loth to accept even the Presidency itself. The Haytians were in despair over his reluctance; they besought him as "Salnave Salvator," and by everything sacred to Haytian history, to take pity on them, and be President. Sycophancy was on its knees in pleading; and no sooner did the coy maiden consent, the reluctant SALNAVE take the oath of office, than everything cooled off, the frenzy died away, the gigantic, supernatural SALNAVE dwindled to ordinary proportions, and the tide of popularity, which had reached its highest flood, began forthwith to ebb.

For many months now, SALNAVE has been steadily losing ground. He has amused himself, now and then, by issuing tremendous bulletins of battles and victories which assiduous research could hardly trace to more than a cross-roads brawl. He has marched forth in all the pomp and circumstance of war, to do battle with the revolutionists who began to gather head against him immediately after his inauguration, and it has been an affair of smoke. He has occasionally got possession of one ship, by hook or crook, and then has lost it—by its running ashore, its unhappy explosion, capture, and so forth—to his great chagrin. Whenever he has had any powder, he has been in the habit of bombarding some insurgent town, using his material economically, like boys with a limited supply of Fourth-of-July crackers, and not caring so much for any effect produced as for the roar of his cannon. So the Salnave *régime* has gone on, everbody attending to this farcical warfare, and nobody being hurt, until, at last, Port-au-Prince has fallen, and SALNAVE bids good-by to the Presidency.

If in this long story of nonsense any one thing is more ridiculous than another, it is the "siege and capture" of this same Port-au-Prince, SALNAVE's capital. Now, to recall the matter in chronological order, some months ago, after all the bulletins of victory and of "crushing the insurrection," had been found uninteresting reading, a real sensation was experienced by SALNAVE's adherents in finding that the revolutionists were marching on the capital. It was at this time, we believe, that the President offered to treat with the United States for the transfer of Hayti as a territory of the Union, he, SALNAVE, to remain as Governor. This circumstance in itself looked suspicious. However, by the 20th of November, the revolutionists had made such progress that Port-au-Prince began to prepare itself for attack.

And dreadful indeed was the note of preparation. Saragossa, Limerick, Londonderry, Jerusalem—the mind ran over all the tragedies of history at sight of these preparations, and at thought of impending events. "Every man and boy, and even woman," said the accounts, "are at work on the fortifications. Earthworks are being thrown up and cannon rapidly placed in position. The national palace, which consists of a number of straggling one-storied buildings, has been encompassed with hastily constructed fortifications. Two cannons from the *Pequod* have been put in position." And this was not all, for such was the patriotism of the people of Port-au-Prince, and such the valor of SALNAVE, that a sublimer sacrifice was prepared in the last exigency—a holocaust which should outvie Thermopylæ. We were told:

> "Within the precincts of the palace a number of soldiers are engaged upon some secret service. As these men are allowed no communication with outsiders, the nature of the work they are engaged upon has not as yet been revealed. Many rumors, however, prevail, one of which is to the effect that excavations and subterraneous operations are on hand."

Thus matters stood for many days, the world breathless with expectation. At length, advices came up to Dec. 9, that SALNAVE held only the City of Port-au-Prince, but had "threatened to burn it before he would surrender." At this time "exchange was 4,000," *i. e.*, a dollar in Haytian currency was worth the four-thousandth part of a dollar in gold. Time passed, and advices came, of Dec. 17. SALNAVE is now furious as a caged lion, and his partisans circulate threats that the city shall be laid in ashes if he shall be obliged to abdicate. And up to this time, the Foreign Consuls were protesting against something or other "as the insurgents are not recognized as belligerents."

Two days later came the catastrophe. "The revolutionists took unresisted possession of every point of advantage, and the entire city was speedily in their hands." So much for the defence by land. As for the defence by sea, "SALNAVE's vessel was boarded while all on board were asleep, and taken possession of without bloodshed. The *Algonquin* and the city were thus taken without a shot being fired."

Ring down the curtain, for SALNAVE and his farce are played out.

Climatic Peculiarities of New-York.

The climate of New-York and the contiguous Atlantic seaboard has long been a study of great interest. We have just experienced a remarkable instance of its peculiarity. The Hudson River, by a singular freak of temperature, has thrown off its icy mantle and opened its waters to navigation. Our scientific men tell us the isothermal line which passes through Iceland curves towards the South, as it comes westward, and, running through Boston and the Canadian frontier, reappears at a high point of latitude on our Pacific coast. The only reason it gives us the slip is that we are so near the Gulf Stream and its smoky vapors. The proximity of our State to the Great Lakes was given in old times as the explanation of every cold snap we had; but the fact is that but for these vast bodies of water, the temperature of our northwestern and western counties would be intolerable in this season. The Gulf Stream, according to the Coast Survey, rolls along our coast at a distance of 179 miles from Sandy Hook. If our prevailing winds were from the east, wafting the vapor-laden air of the sea into our midst, we should enjoy the equable and tepid climate of Erin.

At London, as over all England, west and southwesterly breezes blow for nine months in the year. These winds bear the moisture of the Atlantic to the British Isles, and give them a constant vapor bath. It is computed that the latent heat of the vapor thus set free in one day nearly equals the heat created by the combustion of all the coal consumed in England annually. So potent is this mitigating process on the British climate that the Thames, further north than Newfoundland, has been completely frozen over only fourteen times in eight hundred years, and the flowers of Cuba flourish at Land's End.

These facts throw much light upon our New-York climate. Our winds are chiefly from the land in Winter, and, except when they blow for many days from the Lakes, bring us no moisture. A few hours after they shift and become easterly winds, we have, as all residents of the City must have observed, a change of weather for the warmer because for the wetter; and the temperature remains unchanged as long as we are shrouded in fogs or drenched with rains. A seaward or westerly wind may require several days to sweep the continent of all the vapor piled upon it by a long protracted easterly wind. But the vapor once removed, which, covering the land as a mantle, had kept in its heat, almost instantly our Metropolis and neighboring cities are pinched with cold and our rivers locked in the icy grip of the Frost King. Dr. LIVINGSTONE reports that in South Central Africa the Balouda tribe, living under a dry and vaporless sky, find their mornings so cold even in June, that they never leave their fires till 9 or 10 A. M. Strangers in New-York and suburbs need to be on their guard and to observe something of the prudence of FREDERICK the Great, dressing several times a day, according to the changes of the thermometer.

Yesterday was one of the most remarkable New-Year's Days we have seen for a great many years on the peninsula of Manhattan and its neighborhood—calm, soft, moist, like some days in the poetical Indian Summer or in the opening Spring. While the Hudson ran free from Albany past the Palisades, the scenes of the Central Park were especialy calculated to confuse one's notions of the season, with the remarkable greenness of the sward, and, above all, the lakes rippling brightly to the wind, and the swans moving about or lying asleep on the water. As COLERIDGE says:

> "The Winter slumbering in the open air,
> Wore on his smiling face a dream of Spring."

The carpenters are busy at the new shelter houses for skaters, and it is to be hoped their work will not be a needless one. We cannot bring ourselves to realize Winter without a spell of snow and frost in the Central Park, and a crowd of people on all its lakes.

ROCHEFORT, the remarkable frondeur and [illegible] of the Legislative Body in France, shows plainly enough that he thinks his vocation a rather desperate one, since his personalities are such as can only gratify the rabble, and tend to disgust everybody else. That threadbare brutality about the Emperor's parentage is brought out again under the Imperial nose; and certainly if the new *Marseillaise* be not soon put down, it will be because it will damage the libeler and his party more than any one else. ROCHEFORT no doubt wants to be attacked by the Government, knowing that a martyrdom brought about by his termagant literature would serve his purpose better than anything in the shape of politics. Like the legendary Irishman, he is "blue-mouldy for want of a beating," and will probably get it.

A contemporary which has *not* been praised for its ability or moderation, and is not likely to be, thinks that it is "un-American" to express a fear that a United States Minister would be hoodwinked abroad. We think so too. Only it was the *Tribune* which first started the alarm—it was the *Tribune* and its correspondents which first painted Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON in a full suit of black, and gave him a pair of hoofs instead of feet. The *Tribune* is the real sinner, although it forgets all about it now. But then its memory is apt to be short. There was a paper which declared in 1861 that if the Southern people wished to quit the Union, they ought to be allowed to do so. We won't mention names. Now, since our contemporary's anger is kindled, perhaps it will let us know when its pet war is coming off between France, Spain, England against the United States—also between the Sultan and the Khédive—also whether mean jealousy is a good thing to begin the New Year with?

The statistics which come from the Coroners' office furnish an unpleasant commentary on the state of social life in this City. During the past year forty-two persons were murdered, among them being ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, shot by a Deputy Sheriff, and ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, the journalist. This record of crime is increased by a long list of suicides, and by nine infanticides. Thirty-one women died by their own hands, and eighty men either shot, hung or poisoned themselves. November is popularly supposed to be the suicide's month across the Atlantic—here October and December stand out most prominently in the black roll. Among the suicides were fifty Germans, twenty-five Americans, twenty Irishmen, four Englishmen, and only *one* "uncanny" Scot. The accidental deaths swell the tale still further. No fewer than 175 persons met their deaths by drowning, and seventy-five were killed by steam or street cars—a large percentage of victims to the carelessness with which our public conveyances are managed. Altogether, 725 persons died from various injuries described as "accidental," but most of which could have been avoided. The total record of deaths from violence reaches the number of 887. Human life may be called uncertain with even greater truth in New-York than most other cities.

Ecce iterum! Here is "Historicus" again. What have we done to be thus written at? "Historicus" passed off at his own modest estimate until people began to find out that he was writing for "buncombe," that he never made a quotation without *mis*quoting it, and two or three things of that kind. Mr. BEMIS has proved his inaccuracy over and over again, and if Mr. BEMIS did not repeat the lesson the other day in the *World*, some one else did it with equal effect. It was shown that "Historicus" had in his very last letter deliberately misrepresented—shall we say garbled?—a passage from Mr. LAWRENCE's edition of Wheaton. A public writer who plays such tricks as that must expect to forfeit the confidence of the audience to which he appeals. "Historicus" has written himself into Parliament and into a good journalistic position—why not stop now before he has quite killed the goose that lays the golden eggs? Why go on pelting the world with letters which grow more and more tiresome every day?

After all, then, a "real" workingman is likely to be returned to the British House of Commons. His name is ODGER—by trade a shoemaker—a candidate for Parliament on two previous occasions. He is now appealing to the metropolitan constituency of Southwark, and among his rivals was Mr. H. LABOUCHERE, lately in New-York. Mr. LABOUCHERE thought at first that he had a good chance of success, but soon he found out his mistake. The people wouldn't have him, and he has suited the action to the word, and walked himself off the field. Mr. LABOUCHERE is complimented by the *Daily News* for not endangering the Liberal interest. Praise to Mr. LABOUCHERE from the *Daily News* is sweet and pleasant to behold, because it is always so disinterested.

Have any of our readers ever been inside a Court of Justice in New-York? If they have, they doubtless recollect coming into contact with as foul an atmosphere as it is possible for the human lungs to breathe. It seems to be thought that because Justice is blind she has no nose. It is a good thing for her that she cannot see, or she would be aghast at a good many transactions which take place in her name in this City. The foulness of the air is quite in keeping with the dirty hands of some of those who officiate in the name of public law. But still, for the sake of one honest man here and there it would be well to try and ventilate the Courts a little. We have known lawyers here to be made completely ill by sitting in a crowded Court a few hours together. If it is any satisfaction to us to know that the loss of health is equally disregarded in English Courts, we may lay that consolation to our hearts. An eminent English Judge—Mr. Justice HAYES—lately died, and the opinion of his medical advisers is that his death was at best accelerated by the horrible atmosphere of the Court over which he presided. That is a warning to our Judges—but, alas! they seem to have stronger constitutions than the suffocated Englishmen.

At this time of year, as the advertisements inform us, it is most desirable to increase the beauty of one's personal appearance. The young should try to redouble their fascinations, and the old should make themselves look like the young. How is this to be effected? Every child can tell us—by using "Laird's Bloom of Youth." The results produced by the use of this preparation are wonderful. We confidently recommend it—to all who are desirous of poisoning themselves. A medical gentleman has reported to the Board of Health three undoubted cases of poisoning by Laird's marvelous balsam—"Dew from the Churchyard," it ought to be called. Of course, it has a large sale. May we not see every day in the streets respectable persons whose cheeks are made to bloom like the rose? It is all done by such devices as that which "Laird" has sent into the world as a scourge to human vanity. When will men and women—especially young ones—learn that the best cosmetics ever yet invented are cold water and fresh air?

It is rather to be regretted that the Cab Company did not manage to get out a few of their vehicles for use yesterday. The lowering weather made callers rather anxious to secure a vehicle of some kind or other, and we were not all born with a carriage and pair of horses standing ready for us in the stable. Moreover, it is not every one who is able to pay from twenty-five to forty dollars for the use of a hack for a few hours. At one period of the day the help of some sort of conveyance seemed very necessary to the callers, for their own legs were clearly failing them—owing, perhaps, to the excitement, and subsequent exhaustion, produced by saying "I wish you a happy new year" all day long. That formula begins to be rather monotonous, if not absolutely disagreeable, after it has been repeated four or five score of times, and always elicited the commonplace response of "the same to you." It is a pity that some original person does not invent a new set of passwords for the same occasion. As for the cabs, it is perhaps prudent not to begin the experiment in mid-winter, but public faith in them is rapidly declining. The chance of making a good start was undoubtedly missed yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

The City.

Things theatrical may be described as being just now in a state of simulated coma, or, more idiomatically, as "laying back for a spring." An awful stillness prevails, like the quiet which went before the night of Vesuvian horror that saw the streets of Pompeii run fire and the morning that saw it one vast silent tomb. The coming eruptions are not, to be sure, likely to bring danger, or to be followed by catastrophe. They may be coruscative, noisy, ebullient, but they will scarcely be perilous. We are not intimately conversant with the dramatic uses of hydraulic rams, but venture to believe they threaten no risk to life or limb; and as these are the only unknown engines with which the playgoing public are threatened, and all other forthcoming novelties are warranted free from harm, the general safety may be pronounced assured. At Booth's on Wednesday night the rams will make their first appearance on any stage and submit themselves to the critical ordeal of a New-York audience. We presume they are intended to move the Ghost. Yet why machines of such colossal power should be used to impel a creature so immaterial is unapparent. Were the poor Ghost a Stone man, the explanation would be simple enough. But apart from the hydraulic rams or their spiritual uses, we are glad to know that Mr. BOOTH is at last to reënter as *Hamlet*. Mrs. WALLER has pleased the public and played to fair business as *Meg Merrilies*. But "Hamlet" has been looked for, if not promised, for some time past, and it is always wise not to defer hope too long. Mr. FECHTER is now at hand, and the politic reasons for not taking the gilt off the gingerbread—if the homely phrase may be pardoned—too long before the advent of a rival are substantially disposed of. We hope that Mr. BOOTH will play *Hamlet* better than he ever played it before, and that honest critics will be able to say so. As regards the mounting of the piece, at the beautiful Twenty-third-street house it is generally understood that nothing to equal it has ever before been seen in this country.... To-morrow evening "The Duke's Motto," with all its fustian and melodrama, having run successfully through the past week, another of the old comedies, "The Busybody," is announced "as for the first time in thirteen years." Was it not acted at Wallack's in 1864? We hear of various good things that Mr. DALY has in an inchoate or embryonic condition, but as no hint is yet given to the public of their nature, we forbear to make what might prove to be indiscreet revelations. So whatever is done here of a deserving character we are sure the public and the Press are disposed to extend encouraging recognition....Mr. FECHTER is definitely announced to appear at Niblo's as *Ruy Blas*, on Jan. 10. We learn that the seats are in eager demand, and there can be no doubt that this admirable artist will receive a hearty welcome. During the week "Little Em'ly" has been acted to excellent houses and might readily have run some time longer but for the need of giving place to Mr. FECHTER.... At Wallack's "Wild Oats," "Ernestine" and "Central Park" have proved so acceptable that the reserves will not be called upon just yet, each of those plays being up for a repeat on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday respectively. On Thursday, "The School for Scandal," which Mr. R. G. WHITE, or somebody, lately said in a magazine was so unattractive, will be played for the sixteenth time during this, so far, short season. Two much admired familiar pieces—"Ours" and "School"—and one unknown here—"Lost at Sea"—are underlined at this theatre as in preparation....Mr. GEORGE L. FOX returns to the Olympic to-morrow evening, and commences his engagement by acting *Ferguson Trotter* in the MORTONS' drama, "The Writing on the Wall." A crowded house is confidently looked for.... "Dora Bella" is to retain the bills one week longer at Wood's....Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD remain at the Grand Opera House throughout this week—or intend to do so. The doubt expressed on the subject grows out of the non-appearance of Mrs. LINGARD at the *matinée* yesterday. There was a consequent change of performance on the stage, and of humor in the auditorium... Mr. FRELIGH will offer no special novelty at the Bowery this week, but will bring out soon a fresh pantomime. Meantime the familiar repertory will be heavily drawn upon each evening ...."Hash" can still be witnessed at the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall...."Cinderella" will be played nightly and at the *matinées* on Wednesday and Saturday at the New York Circus.....Mr. HERMANN will occupy the Academy this week....The receipts of the theatres of this City for the month of November, as returned to the different Assessors, are reported as follows: Grand Opera House, $17,385; Wallack's, $34,488; Olympic, $26,204; Booth's, $33,814; Academy, $27,749; Tammany, $18,928; Wood's Museum, $14,000; New York Circus, $18,225; Theatre Comique, $11,648; Niblo's, $38,450; French Theatre, $10,273; Bowery $10,973; San Francisco Minstrels, $8,050; Bryant's Minstrels, $11,400; Fifth-avenue Theatre, $11,697.

Home Notes.

A special telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, dated from St. Louis, Dec. 27, says "On their way to Memphis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, last evening, a serious disturbance arose among the members of the Lydia Thompson Troupe. Miss MARKHAM and Miss WEATHERSBEE had a pitched battle, and outsiders had to be called in to quell the disturbance."....Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES, a well-known musical and dramatic critic of this City, is confined to his dwelling by dangerous illness. Mr. FITZGERALD, whose name is familiar to Philadelphia playgoers, is also reported sick.... OLE BULL has returned to this country.... Mr. L. R. SHEWELL is engaged to support Mr. FECHTER during his stay in the United States.... Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her troupe sings in Troy on Jan. 7....Wednesday, M. LEFRANC and Mr. MARETZEK's artists will sing "William Tell" in Philadelphia. Mme. LUMLEY is to fill, in the troupe, the vacancy caused by the death of Mme. CELLINI....The Hartford (Conn.) people have expended $64,864 for amusement during the week just ended.... Mr. VANDENHOFF, Jr., is reported dismissed Selwyn's Boston Theatre, for refusing to act *Steerforth* in "Little Em'ly"....GRAU's German Opera Troupe was last week in Cincinnati, Ohio ....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, singing in "The Bohemian Girl," consecrated to song on Dec. 27 the Beloit (Wis.) new Opera House....The Lafayette (Md.) *Journal* supplies full particulars of the burning of the Lafayette Opera House. The house was the property of Mr. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Chicago, who purchased it a few months ago for $40,000. Mr. MONTGOMERY intends rebuilding it at once.... Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS and Miss ELISE HOLT were acting in New-Orleans last week....In November, the California Theatre receipts were $26,894; Maguire's Opera House, $9,043; and the other places of amusement in San Francisco about $28,000....To-morrow BRIGNOLI and his company sing in Sacramento.

THE "MARY WARNER" CASE.

The legal proceedings in the case of GEORGE CROWE against FRANK E. AIKEN have been commenced before the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, Ill. They relate, as we need hardly repeat, to an injunction to restrain the defendant from representing upon the Museum stage the play of "Mary Warner." The piece was several times produced, and then withdrawn from the boards under the process of the Court. The case came up on motion to dissolve the injunction. On Dec. 27, the *Tribune* thus refers to the action: "The allegations of the bill and facts material to the motion were that GEORGE CROWE, as the husband of KATE JOSEPHINE BATEMAN CROWE, known to theatre-goers as Miss KATE BATEMAN, in May, 1869, being in London England, applied to TOM TAYLOR, playwright, to produce for his wife a play suitable for her ability, she to play the leading character. TAYLOR assented to the proposition, and contracted to write 'Mary Warner,' for which he should receive £400 sterling. The play was produced at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, on June 21, 1869, and the owner and his wife, having subsequently returned to the United States, the piece was represented at Booth's Theatre, in New-York, the complainant holding the exclusive right to the representation of the piece for five years in the United States and elsewhere. This representation was in October, and while it was progressing CROWE learned that AIKEN was playing it in Chicago. He at once took steps to enjoin this performance, and in the bill it is alleged that the play had never been published in print by any of the parties; that it is retained in manuscript form by complainant, and not designed for publication. The bill also states that the play has no value as a printed work, but by being printed its value for representation would be entirely destroyed, because a person reading it would suppose it had no merit, the only merit it has being in the presentation of a domestic character implicated in a sensational drama, calculated to draw houses. Of course fraud is alleged in obtaining the copy of the play from which it was produced here. The answer of Mr. AIKEN denied fraud, and alleged that he had obtained the acting copy from a person who had obtained it from a person who obtained it from seeing the play as represented in London. The theory of the prosecution is that DEWITT, the publisher, has an agent in London, a stenographer, who reports the new plays and transmits them to America for sale. There were presented on the motion to dissolve the injunction two affidavits. ROBERT M. DEWITT, of New-York, swore that he furnished to AIKEN a copy of the play, and that he procured it from a person in London, on or about the 29th of July, 1869, after the play was publicly represented on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. He also averred that the play was produced at that theatre on the 21st of June, and many times thereafter, without any restriction upon the spectators as to their use of stenography as they might see fit, and that the person from whom he procured it was enabled to procure it only after repeated representations on the stage, and he is informed it was not procured from the author's or complainant's manuscript, and that the representations and publications in London were made with the author's consent, and that he is informed that, no copyright being taken out under the law of England, a first representation of the piece was a publication; and that in New-York the representation of the piece was without restrictive notice. On the part of the complainants, there were also affidavits produced. JAMES H. MCVICKER deposed that he received from DEWITT a circular, inclosed in an envelope, reinclosed in an envelope, offering to him copies of plays in which he believed parties had proprietary rights, each of which were offered to him at $100. Later he received a circular, in which Mr. DEWITT complained that one of his agents was disposing of garbled copies of these plays at a less price; wherefore, to 'nip his nefarious scheme in the bud,' he would sell his own original and full copies at $25. The plays were stated to be exact transcripts of the London acting editions. Mr. MCVICKER and SAMUEL MYERS deposed to their belief that no person could memorize a play so as to reproduce it, and (it was understood from the statement of counsel) that no stenographer could report a play as it was acted. The theory of the defendant was that the play, not being copyrighted in England under the law of that country it became public property upon its first representation, and that this Court, having no common law jurisdiction as of the United States, the action cannot be maintained. On the part of the complainant opposing the motion it was contended that this is an action brought under the common law existing in the State, to be enforced by this Court, to protect the proprietary right, under decisions which hold, in effect, that, while a person hearing a lecture may use the results as memorized by him, he could not write the lecture out and give it to other parties for reproduction and profit; in other words, that representation is only a limited dedication to the public. Case taken under advisement."

News From Abroad.

MRS. LANDER IN LONDON.

A critical audience was assembled at the Lyceum, says the London *Daily News*, of Dec. 20, to witness the *début* of Mrs. F. W. LANDER, a lady who has earned considerable reputation in the United States by her impersonation of those characters with which Mme. RISTORI's genius has already familiarized us. Though we may term this Mrs. LANDER's first appearance before an English audience, she may still be remembered by a few as an "Infant Prodigy," who years since attracted some attention in the Provinces, and whose *bona fide* first appearance was as *Little Pickle* in "The Spoiled Child," at the Richmond Theatre, when her father, Mr. DAVENPORT, had succeeded EDMUND KEAN in the management. Mrs. LANDER has, however, made her name and fame in America, and it is as an American actress that she is now presented to us. The piece selected for her first appearance was GIACOMMETTI's "Elizabeth, Queen of England," of which the version performed on Saturday evening appears to be a fair translation. Mrs F. W. LANDER's acting is in many respects a careful copy of the great RISTORI's; but in the first three acts we cannot in justice assert that it is anything more than a fair imitation. In the lighter portions of the play—say, for instance, when she is flattered into granting a license for the production of SHAKESPEARE's "King Henry VIII.," fifteen years at least before the play was written, and rescinds the edict against it made by Chief Justice POPHAM, who was never Lord Chamberlain, and was certainly not on the King's Bench till 1608—she shows herself a painstaking actress rather than evinces any particular proof of genius; but in the two concluding acts it is a pleasure for us to record that her picture of the remorseful and dying Queen is a fine study, complete in almost every part, and full of that force, passion, and pathos with which Mme. RISTORI has electrified us in the same character. We have not seen, save in the Italian actress, such extraordinary facial expression as Mrs. LANDER exhibits after her signing of *Essex's* death warrant, and in the last act, where she dies upon her cushions, clinging still tenaciously to her crown, her whole acting is of the highest art. Mrs. LANDER is a valuable acquisition to the Lyceum Theatre; she is a powerful exponent of the tragic and intensive drama, and does justice to the teaching of her master, Mr. JAMES WALLACK, by whom she was originally trained. She is not well supported on the whole.

OFFENBACH'S LATEST.

The London *Globe* prints full particulars of OFFENBACH's latest victories. "Two new pieces of the *maestrino*," it says, "have obtained equally brilliant success. The first is an opera bouffe, entitled "Les Brigands," produced at the Variétés. To this MM. MEILHAC and HALEVY, the old associates of M. OFFENBACH, have contributed the words. It bids fair to rival in popularity any of the compositions of the *maestro*. *Falsacappa*, a chief of brigands, with one fair daughter and no more, inhabits some mountain passes on the Spanish border. *Fiorella*, the young lady in question, has fallen in love with *Fragoletto*, a young farmer who has been plundered of his entire substance by the gang, and has, accordingly, no other resource except to join their number. Anxious to win a right to rank among the leading brigands, *Fragoletto* is always giving proofs of zeal. One day he brings as prisoner a courier charged to carry to the Duke of Mantua the portrait of the Princess of Grenada. A happy idea siezes upon *Falsacappa*. He substitutes the portait of *Fiorella* for that of the Princess, and sends it by a safe messenger to the Court. Then, dressing his men as waiters, he takes prisoners the master and all the aids of a hotel on the high route from France to Italy. He is thus able to sieze at his leisure the Princess and the Ambassador, to dress himself and his corps in their costumes, and to proceed to the Mantuan Court to receive the three millions francs which are to be paid upon the arrival of the Princess. Unfortunately the treasury is bankrupt, and the promising scheme falls through. The arrival of the real Ambassador, who has escaped from bonds, turns the tables upon the brigands, who, however, are fortunate enough to obtain pardon, and all ends after the fashion approved in comic opera. Many hits in the dialogue, which was sparkling throughout, provoked much laughter. Reference to the poverty of Spain, and her need of money, took greatly with the audience; and the avowal of a banker that he was about to turn brigand as a step upward in the direction of honesty produced much amusement. The music was thoroughly Offenbachian. Among pieces destined to be popular are a melody sung by Mdlle. AIMEE, as *Fiorella*, "Auc Chapéau je porte une aigrette;" a chorus, "J'entends un bruit de bottes;" a chorus in the second act, "Soyes pitoyable;" and a sextet and chorus in the final act, sung by the brigands in their Ambassadorial costume. A duet between *Fragoletto* and *Fiorella* in the second act was encored, although in three stanzas. DUPUIS, KOPP, LEONCE, Mlle. AIMEE and Mlle. ZULMA-BOUFFAR support the principal parts. "La Princesse de Trébisonde," produced at the Bouffes, is also in three acts, the libretto being by MM. NUITTER and TREFEU. It was not less successful than "Les Brigands," but is inferior to it in most respects. Its plot is more preposterous, and its music is, on the whole, less telling. *The Princesse de Trébisonde* is a wax-work figure in the possession of some Bohemians. While it is repairing, its place as money taker has been assumed by *Zanetta*, a juvenile and attractive member of the company. A Polish prince sees the supposed waxen figure, and is so smitten with it he puts in its hand a sum of money enveloped in a lottery ticket, which proves to be the winning number, bringing to the head of the tribe a fortune and a title. Most of the fun of the piece is due to the weariness of the company of their lives of indolence they are now able to lead, and to the effect their presence causes in the court of *King Casimir* when, at the wish of *Prince Rafaelle*, they are taken there. MM. BERTHELIER, DESIREE, GEORGES, and Miles. FONTI, THIERRET, VAN GHELL and CHAUMONT played the principal characters. The *morceaux* most worthy of notice are two airs, "Je suis homme puisque j'aime," sung by Mlle. VON GHELL, and "Ah, ne me tente pas," very charmingly given by Mlle. CHAUMONT, a *débutante* in such parts, but long a well known and highly esteemed artist of the Gymnase.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Wall-Street Frolics—What Some Ladies Say.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many thanks for giving us a peep behind the scenes. I say "us," not in an editorial sense, but meaning *us*, young ladies. It was a new revelation to hear what "fun" went on in the Gold Room and the Stock Exchange on Friday. I think we know now why so many men have so little conversation. We thought it was that they were wearied with the day's business, or that the new boots and ladies' size of gloves they wear when they call upon us, were pinched to the extent of causing a numbness of their faculties. No, it is not that—we are too elegant; they cannot carry on with us, and so they are ill at ease, and act bored, for we do not want our hats knocked off, and cannot join in tin trumpet duets. If we are asked to sing, and instead of "Shoo Fly," select "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows," it will not seem appropriate, for although there was a wild time at the gold bank, no one ever saw any violets growing there.

We hear often how frivolous New-York young ladies are. What do you suppose would be said if any of the ladies belonging to these "three hundred well-known gentlemen" were to have a similar frolic among themselves, or even in a quiet way to talk the same amount of nonsense? In future, when we see one of these heavy men leaning against the door at a party, and looking on, and when a young chap says "I don't visit"—we shall know them for Wall-street bears who do not feel at ease in polite society. Please to tell them so. R. L.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 27, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There has been a song sung in my ears for many years, which is "I have so much to do, my business can't spare me." I have long suspected it to be a humbug, as I knew there were men spent their afternoons at billiard rooms in Broad-street, instead of in their offices, or if there was nothing to do there, in going home to their families. I want to know if it is right? Boys are neglected by their fathers to grow up anyhow, wives are left to manage their families and homes as best they may. When assistance is asked, "my dear I am in a hurry," and the wife has to get everything, from marketing upward, to the best of her judgment, and afterward is told it might have been better, or cheaper done. All because the gentlemen say they are hard at work making money.

Last week I wanted advice and company in some shopping expeditions. "Gold is going down, besides it is at the close of the year, and I have all my accounts to settle." So I had to go alone. I was a silly woman to believe the excuse, but I would be a sillier one still were I to tell my particular broker that I knew he had preferred a frolic in the Gold Room to passing a quiet, pleasant time with me. It is not because I do not make my home cheerful, for I do my best. Please tell me where the fault is. I can only say that I advise my young lady friends not to marry a stock broker. K. B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1869.

Walter Brown and the Inman Steamship Company.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your journal of Dec. 2, headed "Brown and Randall," and now before me. Mr. RANDALL has taken this method of satisfying malice, and if his assertion be not contradicted and proved false it would injure me among the respectable community. The article refered to states that I am engaged by WM. INMAN as witness in the case for damages of FOSTER L. MARSH *vs.* Inman Line of Steamers, and that I first tendered my services to the plaintiffs. I desire to contradict this base fabrication as false in every particular. I have never tendered my evidence to either FOSTER or MARSH, and when the trial takes place that particular point will be settled on the stand. I am not paid any more than the laws of England allow for witnesses detained from home, and I am losing time and money by the detention. I was the only party who made an attempt to save the unfortunate ladies from falling through the hatchway of the engine room, and also the one who carried Mrs. MARSH from the engine room to her stateroom, all of which facts will be sworn to by several witnesses at the Court of Assizes, in Liverpool. Among the deponents will be Mr. JAMES IRVING, of New-York, now on the steamer *City of Paris*, coming as a witness for the Company. I shall be in New-York Jan. 16. Respectfully,

WALTER BROWN, Champion of America.

The Concrete Pavement on Fifth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is hardly possible to conceive of a worse abomination for a carriage drive than Fifth-avenue, since the concrete pavement was laid. In Summer, it filled the houses with an offensive powder, and during seasons of rain it has become an unctuous and disgusting quagmire. The beautiful Belgian pavement which was laid three or four years since, was among the smoothest and best in the City, yet for reasons most inexplicable, except to give some contractor a job, this superb pavement has been ruined by a covering of concrete, a mixture of sand and tar.

Last Sunday, during the heavy rain, the material of this pavement was worked up by the vehicles into a mass of filthy stuff, covering horses and carriages, and spoiling whatever it touched. Opposite Goupil's, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, huge holes were cut into the pavement below, and to-day (Monday) a man is constantly occupied in opening a passage way through it for pedestrians. Who is at the bottom of this infamous outrage, of covering up a superb pavement with this wretched material, it becomes the residents on the avenue to inquire. The Croton Board give out these contracts and take the security the contractors offer for the faithful performance of the work. The people should hold this Board responsible for this outrage on Fifth-avenue and the adjoining streets. ANTI-CONCRETE.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two swindlers, claiming to be the son and daughter of Bishop KELLY, of Newfoundland, were arrested here to-day for attempting to obtain money under false pretences from the Knights Templar. Any parties who have suffered by their representations will please notify the District-Attorney here and confer a service to the Church, to Masons and the community at large. W.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 27, 1869.

An International Exhibition at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to your remarks about an international exhibition at Washington, permit me to say that there is a strong ground for rejecting the bill altogether, in the reason that there should be no such exhibition in that city unless the Government appropriates money and takes part in its management. Whatever is done in Washington is always associated with the Government in foreign countries, especially if there is a charter or any other act of legislation on the part of Congress.

This was seen in the case of the National Institution for the Promotion of Science, chartered by Congress in the days of General JACKSON, which immediately began to receive so many donations from learned societies abroad, that it was unable to pay the cost of transportation.

In the proposed case, the exhibition will certainly be a failure unless the Government comes to its aid, because all that can be raised from private sources in Washington will be insignificant compared with the sum which has been required in London and Paris.

The building alone would cost several hundred thousand dollars. In any other city a failure would only reflect upon the city, but in a place under the exclusive control of Congress—the seat of Government of the United States—a failure would reflect upon the whole country.

Whether Washington is a good place for such an exhibition may be a question; but a little reflection will show that if there is to be any national exhibition, there are difficulties about having it in any other city, owing to the jealousies existing between all others. It would have to be on national territory, and, if that is not adapted to accommodate the visitors, or if we cannot appropriate money to aid the same, the whole thing had better be dispensed with and leave the matter to be attended to by private enterprise in the commercial cities under State sanction. But in that case it should not be called a national exhibition. VIATOR.

The Alabama Claims—The Largest Demand Yet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Independent of the pecuniary losses by the depredations of the *Alabama*, England's great offence to the United States, in her gigantic struggle against slavery and rebellion, was material aid furnished to that cause, principally through the proximity of her Bahama and Bermuda Islands to our Southern coasts. This circumstance will justify us in requiring as *sine qua non*, in any final settlement, that those islands be ceded to the United States. So long as those islands, lying so close to our shores, are held by Great Britain, they will be a continual menace to our country, subject only to the whim of a people whose continued friendship is uncertain, while they retain proximate possessions, capable of being turned into incalculable harm to us at their option. Better far, for our dignity and welfare that we settle with our own people for the depredations of the *Alabama*, than to make terms of settlement with Great Britain without the cession of every one of the Bermuda and Bahama Islands. If England had proper feeling towards this country she would voluntarily offer to cede those recently offending Islands as an earnest of her desire for all future friendly relations, as well as a partial atonement for her recent most unfriendly administrative acts towards us.

CHAS. E. TOWNSEND.

LOCUST VALLEY, Queens County, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1869.

TRICHINIASIS.

Appearance of the Disease in DeKalb County, Ill.—Three Victims Already Dead and Others Likely to Die.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

MARENGO, Dec. 30.

The surrounding neighborhood is suffering from extreme excitement regarding the appearance of no less than ten cases of trichiniasis, which are likely to terminate fatally. The circumstances are as follows: About ten miles south of this town, in DeKalb, are the following persons, working on Mr. MALONEY's farm: Mr. GROVIER, wife and two little girls aged respectively 9 and 7 years. With them lived a man named FITZMARTIN, with his mother, a lady about 55 years of age, his grandmother, aged 75 years, wife and one little girl. They are all Hollanders. Besides them is a driver named COWLES who occasionally take his meals with the two families. It appears that about three weeks ago they were shipping hogs, and observing one old hog particularly lean, which they were unable to satisfactorily fatten, they killed him and converted him into bologna sausage which, in an uncooked state, became the staple of food. About three or four days after first eating of this raw animal, the two little girls of Mr. GROVIER were taken sick; the principal symptoms were intense pain in the head and bowels, fever and depression. Dr. GREEN was sent for to this town, and drove over; the families being Hollanders, and speaking bad English, the Doctor was scarcely able to understand a word of explanation; but from his own observations he concluded that the disease was an ordinary case of scarlet fever, and treated it accordingly, but the little patients grew rapidly worse and were soon beyond the reach of pain.

The family were all this time still eating out of the noisome sausage, quite raw, and GROVIER, his wife, FITZMARTIN, his wife, and his mother were attacked. The great grandmother, whose extreme age and toothless condition prevented her partaking of this poisonous meat, besides FITZMARTIN's little four-year-old girl, were the only members of the family who escaped the disease.

Dr. MESICK, of this town, was then called in, and found the patients in a high state of fever; the same depression and pain existed as in typhoid fever, but the swelling of all the voluntary muscles was a feature to be accounted for by some other cause. Inquiry as to what the family were eating, at once convinced the doctor that trichinosis was then scourging this unhappy family, and an examination of the pork revealed the presence in myriads of the dreaded *trichinæ spiralis* and a *post-mortem* examination of the two little victims resulted in the discovery of the same parasite in their muscle.

No specific treatment, it is believed, has yet been discovered for the disease, and Dr. MESICK was compelled to combat the symptoms on his own responsibility. He has been partially successful, as GROVIER and wife are mending, as also COWLES; FITZMARTIN, however, rapidly became worse, and died on Monday last. Mrs. FITZMARTIN is in a critical condition, and her child is also suffering. Small hopes are entertained of their recovery. FITZMARTIN's mother, it is believed, will not survive many hours. The patients are now being attended by Dr. REID, who, living within five miles of the afflicted families, is enabled to render more ready relief, and bestow closer attention upon the sufferers. COWLES yesterday got up, and walked over to the farm. It is rumored that another man has been attacked, but nothing definitely is known of the matter. A man named SUHR, of Belvidere, who was for some days with the families, and eat some of the pork, is also attacked at that town.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Dec. 30.—Pork is at a discount, and the excitement regarding the disease known as trichiniasis, has been caught from the neighboring town of Marengo. On Monday morning, Dr. HUNT, of this city, was called upon to attend a man named JOHN SUHR, who was suffering from a complexity of symptoms that threatened to end soon in death. He had been working on MALONEY's farm, south of Marengo, and had been living for a day or two with a family named GROVIER, and had been taken sick just after the children. Dr. MESICK had given him some medicine, but he was much worse than before; his pulse was at 140, and he was very feverish; he had, during his stay with his relations, partaken of some pork sausage, quite raw, and Dr. HUNT at once concluded that he was suffering from trichinosis. He has been in constant attendance since Monday, and now believes that his patient will recover, though such an event appeared doubtful till this morning.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

Martin McGuire Hangs Himself in the Hartford Jail—His Last Letter.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, Dec. 31.

MARTIN McGUIRE, the man who murdered his wife at their residence, corner of Washington-street and Retreat-avenue, on the 22d of last August, committed suicide last night by hanging himself in his cell at the county jail on Pearl street. He was discovered hanging dead by ANDREW FENN, son of the jailer, this morning, when he went to let him out to wash. The jailer, Mr. FENN, examined the body immediately, and finding it stiff and cold, allowed it to remain until a jury was summoned by the Coroner, and it was then taken down and placed on a mattrass in the hall, to await the disposition of the family, who had been notified of the occurrence by telegraph.

That McGUIRE premeditated the suicide there can be no doubt, for his arrangements were made in the most deliberate manner. He obtained some hemp, which some of the prisoners are employed upon, also a piece of rope, some waxed twine and a bit of a broom handle. With the hemp he made a three-strand rope, twisting it very firmly together and splicing one end of it so as to form a loop; in this loop he fixed the bit of rope, which he formed into a noose; this allowed the hemp rope to slide easily. The other end of the rope was also spliced with a smaller loop, by which it was attached to the broom handle. In order to make the rope stronger, he bound it with waxed twine; the rope and noose thus made were also firmly bound to the broom handle with the same waxed threads. Then with bits of wood he fixed the broom handle with the rope attached into a small ventilator in the back of the cell. This opening is only the size of the end of a brick, and the broom handle was firmly wedged into it. McGUIRE then, standing on his water pail, must have fastened the noose around his neck, and, kicking away the bucket, hung suspended, with his feet about six inches from the cell floor. On the floor by the side of the body was a shirt sleeve, twisted and tied into knots, which was probably bound round the feet, and had slipped off. He was partially undressed, his shoes and stockings and coat being off. He apparently died without a struggle; his hands rested straight by his sides, his head turned on one side, the face calm, and the mouth and eyes closed; the limbs hung naturally, and not a vestige of a struggle could be detected.

A LETTER TO HIS FRIENDS.

The following letter was found open, without any direction, on a chest in McGUIRE's cell:

Oh, my God!—I am so grieved to think that I seen my wife in my mother's arms and I to be the cause. I am here to knight and the first thing I think of is when I got in the yeard. I can't think of what I done in the house, as her mother said.

ELLAN I do forgive. Dear Brother, you git the three hundred Dollars from R. D. HUBBARD, and one ($100) from S. F. JONES and what money of mine WELLS has got; he gave me $300 dollars of it. I want it all got put for the children. Dear Brother, I want you and GARITY to be in good frinds, for he never wanted me to be taken, nor I was not taken untill I got ready to be.

The above was written in ink and the balance with lead pencil.

I will say of my wife she was true, and it was for her truth and loyalty that we were united, & for the same my heart shall bear and not I the walls of Dungen. I gave some money to my Boys the last time, dont know how much, for I MARTIN McGUIRE am sick.

I dont want my children to go to no Asilum while the money stands, and when anything is done let them be put with some good american, for it is not ignorance & pregudice that child en wants. so Brother THOMAS you will see to them I hope what furniture & sutch of mine that is not GARRITYS.

MARTIN McGUIRE.

I want to made sale of or GARRITY to allow for them because he cant claim my things for he gave nothing he let his daughter go as her own. She was only 18 months in the country when she married.

MARTIN McGUIRE, America.

A few days since he informed Mr. FENN, the jailer, that he thought it would best for him to take all his money back from his counsel, as they could not help his case much, and it would be better to give it to his children. The letter he left shows that he was of the same mind when he wrote it. The brother of McGUIRE came from Meriden this morning, and procured a handsome rosewood coffin, in which the remains were inclosed and taken to Meriden this noon for burial.

M'GUIRE'S CRIME.

McGUIRE's crime and arrest are still fresh in the memory of our readers; but we will give a brief synopsis of the sad affair. On Sunday morning, Aug. 22, McGUIRE, who had been living unpleasantly with his wife, suddenly got up from his seat at the breakfast table, and seizing his wife by the hair, cut her throat, inflicting horrible wounds, from which she died on the following Wednesday afternoon. McGUIRE walked deliberately away immediately after the deed, and though closely pursued, was not arrested until Friday, the 27th. During the week he and wandered from place to place, and at last came back to his own house, in the middle of the night, and was found secreted in the cellar. He was brought before the Police Court on the 5th of September, and after a preliminary examination, was bound over for trial before the Superior Court. At the September term of that Court he was arraigned before the Grand Jury and a true bill brought against him. During his incarceration he has conducted himself at times in such a manner as to leave hardly a doubt of his being insane, and it is probable that in one of these fits he committed suicide.

THE CHINESE.

The First Installment for Texas—How they Looked and Acted—What they Require.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 30.

The 250 Chinamen who arrived on Tuesday night by the North Missouri Road, were transferred to the steamer *Mississippi*, lying at the foot of Market-street. The scene at the depot at the time the train arrived is said to have been ludicrous in the extreme. The word was given for John to "go ashore," and at once there was a deafening clamor and a confusion of tongues. Every man searched for his luggage, which consisted of a bamboo stick and roll of bed clothes, and a bundle of wearing apparel. These bundles were pitched out into the crowd, and passed overhead from hand to hand until they came to the owners. The chatter resembled that of a council of monkeys, but all were good-natured. After getting on board the *Mississippi*, the Celestials "simmered down," unrolled their blankets on the deck aft the engines, and curling up, were soon dreaming of their far-away homes across the Pacific, and the wives and children left behind.

VISITORS TO THE BOAT.

Yesterday the lemon-colored travelers were visited on board the *Mississippi* by thousands of our citizens, who were anxious to see what they looked like. A good many of the Celestials walked on the streets, looking at the buildings, the show windows and the vehicles. They all behaved very well, and did not exhibit as much curiosity as the red Indian does when he comes to the haunts of civilization. The majority of them, however, remained on the boat, some standing on the guards in groups, chattering and laughing, and some squatting on mats and blankets on the deck. One party of five or six were grouped, *a la Turk*, around a bamboo mat, engaged in a Chinese game with bits of black bone or wood with white spots like dominoes. The game seemed to be for amusement, as no money was in sight. Several of the Chinamen spoke English, and were quite communicative. All wore the national pig-tail, and most of them were arrayed in blue coats, or rather skirts, that came to the knees. Their hats were of various kinds—caps, stovepipes and turbans. Some wore thick American boots, but nearly all had on a peculiar kind of shoes, broad at the toes and slipshod, so that when they walked their heels flip-flapped, and their steps were short and quick.

ROUSTABOUTS AND SPECULATORS.

The roustabouts or deck-hands on the boat are all Africans, and they did not seem to view the Chinese with favorable eyes. They regard them as interlopers, who work for half pay, keep all they earn, despise fat bacon, and never indulge in whisky and poker. The Asiatics had never seen so many black men before, and they gazed at them curiously out of the corners of their pig-like eyes, opening their mouths and displaying their broad, white front upper teeth. As a great many New-Englanders boarded the boat to see John, there was, of course, some "trading" done. The Chinamen had some brass coins of their own country, and it was not long before they learned the value of "stamps." Coin worth half a cent were "swapped" for fractional currency worth twenty-five or fifty cents, and the yellow men laughed prodigiously at the supposed verdancy of the Yankees.

The Galveston *Civilian* of the 17th has an article on the coming of these men, from which we gather some interesting facts. They have been at work on the Central Pacific Railroad, and have abundantly proved their adaptability to the labor required, and are engaged as an experiment for that class of labor in Texas. This body of men is destined for the extension of the Houston (Texas) Central R ilroad, and will be at once taken to Calvert and placed on the line of sections under construction. As the line from Calvert to Bremond is now very nearly graded, it is probable that John Chinaman will lift his first spadeful of Texas earth somewhere beyond Bremond. If he is a success with the present experiment, large bodies will be at once brought in, and the thronging thousands will put their shoulders to the car of Texas improvements and give us a new impulse toward our future development.

Captain BOYCE has given us some very interesting details of the difficulties encountered in negotiating the present arrangements. It was found that a Chinese league or union exists all through California, the chiefs of which conduct all negotiations and take care of the interests of the men. These chiefs are elected to office, and have a salary to compensate them. It was found in the process of the negotiation that Chinese human nature is no nearer to the angelic standard than is Saxon or Celtic among us. The chiefs needed side contracts and private bargains, just as a Southerner or a Yankee politician does before he can comprehend the true interests of his constituents.

Thus it was found necessary to agree to establish a Chinese store in the vicinity of the place of labor, and great diplomacy was exhibited in arranging the amount and class of goods the contractors were called upon to supply as stock in the establishment. We give the full result of the negotiation in the following list of goods to be bought for Chinese store in Texas:

Narrow leaves, 500 pounds; bamboo brushes, 5 dozen; foo chuck, or bean curd sticks, 10 boxes, or 400 pounds; 10 boxes vermicelli, 500 pounds; 200 pounds ginger root, 50 pounds orange peel, 200 pounds cuttle fish, 10 boxes soy, 10 jars catsup, 20 reams Chinese writing paper, 200 Chinese pencils, 10 daily account books, 5,000 Chinese visiting card paper, 5 pieces paper, (for lights;) 300 pounds California abalones, 400 pounds red melon seeds, 2 dozen frying pan shovels, 4 dozen copper spoons (large,) 100 pounds pak ko, 10 pairs crape suspenders, 50 pounds sugar candy, 50 pounds red dates, 6 counting boards, 1 pound Chinese ink, 100 Chinese pens, 10 paper boxes pills, 10 bottles medicine powder, 10 boxes (100 gallons) China nut oil, 10 jars or 700 pounds salt turnip, 40 sets bowls, 40 sets chop sticks, 1 dozen chop knives, 20,000 pounds salt shrimps, 15 bags or 1,960 pounds salt fish, 200 bags fungus, 50 Chinese pass books, 50 Chinese general ledger books, 5 boxes or 50,000 fire crackers, 2 boxes fire crackers, Jos paper, Jos sticks, 1 box or 55 pounds dried oysters, 5 mats or 250 pounds black peas, 2 mats or 100 pounds red peas, 5 mats or 250 barrels green peas, 18 large kettles, 16 small kettles, 2 dozen frying-pan shovels, 2 boxes or 120 pairs Chinese common shoes, 20 Chinese purses, 10 buckskin purses.

The men are to receive $30 coin per month, and board themselves. The contractors pay for their transportation to Texas, and all that it may cost them over $20 to return to San Francisco after three years' service, the contractors agree to pay. It is calculated that the coming of the Chinese will so hasten our railroad constructions that they may by that time be sent back by rail from Texas *via* Kansas. We infer from the statements of Captain BOYCE that he contemplates pushing this business with energy if he finds encouragement, and looks to future arrangements for transportation *via* Panama, which will facilitate the operation, and perhaps reduce the cost of importation.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN — TAMMANY.—This (Sunday) evening. Suppressed lecture; "Old Fogies and Impeachment;" "Startling Disclosures;" usual psalm singing and Puritanical prayer omitted. Go early.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best. —*Advertisement.*

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CLEMENT—POUND.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. EDWARD H. CLEMENT to Miss GERTRUDE POUND, daughter of John Pound, Esq.

SUGDEN—VANDEWATER.—By Rev. Christopher Rhodes, Mr. BENJAMIN SUGDEN to Miss IRENE VANDEWATER. No cards.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, 1869, JOHN ATKINSON, aged 48 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, George, and brothers-in-law, are invited to attend his funeral from No. 208 West 12th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock precisely.

DAY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 1, HARRIET BEACH, wife of Elihu Day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRIFFIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, CHARLOTTE HARRISON, wife of Dr. Thos. H. Griffin, aged 45 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 115 East 12th-st., on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRIOTT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 1, 1870, ANN, widow of Samuel Harriott, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of John V. Harriott, No. 247 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 3d inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MACKENZIE.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 30, ALEXANDER D. MACKENZIE, aged 22 years, 7 months and 15 days, a native of Contin, Rosshire, Scotland.

Relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, 59th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Jan. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 30, ELIZA, widow of the late Frederick Ridabock, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Frederick A., William S. and James H. Ridabock, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. J. Schmelzel, No. 16 West 56th-st., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 31, ROBERT L. SMITH, of Jamaica, L. I.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Church of the New Jerusalem, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 1, 1870, GEORGE N. SUMMERFIELD, nephew of William Summerfield, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

TISDALE.—On Friday evening, Dec. 31, at East Wareham, Mass., SAMUEL T. TISDALE, of this City.

WOOSTER.—On Friday morning, Dec. 31, at 2½ o'clock, JOHN R. WOOSTER, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 241 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

(Rev. H. W. BEECHER'S.)

All the pews and aisle chairs in this church will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

H. S. WELD, Secretary.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Dyspepsia, phthisis, constipation, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

THE

LIFE OF ROSSINI.

BY

SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

With a portrait

BY

GUSTAVE DORE.

Price $1 75.

Sold by all book and music dealers. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TAMMANY.—THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Rev. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on the *Old Fogies of the Bible Compared to the Beautiful Character of the Saviour*. The same sermon that was suppressed Dec. 19, 1869, through the bigotry and Puritanism of the Cooper Institute Trustees. Startling disclosures. The usual psalm singing and Puritanical prayer will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Holy Communion at the morning services. Free seats. A cordial welcome to strangers in the City.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-DAY, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Subject in the morning—*The Significance of the Year.* The public are invited. All seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Past and Future; the Old Principle and the New.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

BROOKLYN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts.—Rev. T. S. JONES, of Baltimore, Md., will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN Pastor. MORNING 10½, EVENING 7½. Sunday School concert, addresses and music.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM—125TH-ST. west of 4th-av.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGian) Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST WEEK OF THE YEAR 1870

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.

When opening at retail in October last, it was my intention to continue the sale for 30 days only.

But at the solicitation of hundreds of customers, I then determined to continue selling at retail until Jan. 1, 1870.

During the past ten days I have again been solicited by the great mass of my customers to continue the retail trade in connection with my wholesale business. This for the present I have resolved to do, and shall therefore

OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,

large additions to my stock of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, Ladies' and Gents' UNDERWEAR, which I have purchased within the past four days with the above intention in view, and shall offer them at prices that will sustain my past reputation of selling merchandise at retail at close wholesale prices, which affords a net saving to the consumer of from 25 to 50 per cent. as compared with regular retail prices.

CHESTER BULLOCK,

No. 501 Broadway.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE,

NOW SELLING AT RETAIL,

NO. 501 BROADWAY,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.

DRESS GOODS.

At 15c.	cost in gold 25c.
At 20c.	cost in gold 32½c.
At 25c.	cost in gold 44⅝c.
At 30c.	cost in gold 52½c.

The above were purchased within the past four days in lots to close, and consist of a great assortment of styles and material.

American Merinoes, 20c.	worth 45c.
Best American Delaines, 12½c.	worth 20c.

ALPACAS.

Black Alpaca at 20c.	gold cost 27½c.
Black Alpaca at 25c.	gold cost 31½c.
Black Alpaca at 30c.	gold cost 34c.
Black Alpaca at 40c.	gold cost 46c.
Black Alpaca at 45c.	gold cost 52½c.
Black Alpaca at 50c.	gold cost 58c.
Crown Poplin at 25c.	gold cost 32½c.
Crown Poplin at 30c.	gold cost 38c.
Crown Poplin at 40c.	gold cost 47½c.

PLAID POPLINS.

At 30c., last week 40c.	worth 50c.
At 40c., last week 50c.	worth 60c.
At 50c., last week 60c.	worth 85c.
At 60c., last week 70c.	worth $1 15
Silk and Wool Poplins 40c.	worth 75c.

HEAVY ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH.

In all colors at 45c. ....cost in gold to import 57½c.

Are being sold elsewhere from 60c. to 85c.

NAVY BLUE SERGES.

At 45c. ....cost in gold to import 58c.

FRENCH MERINOES, (HEAVY,)

At 50c. ....cost in gold 70c.

IRISH POPLINS,

(Manufactured by Pim Brothers & Co., Dublin,)

at $2 15, now being sold by those who have this celebrated quality at $2 75 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.

At $1 00	cost in gold $1 50
At 1 15	cost in gold 1 65
At 1 75	cost in gold 2 25
At 2 25	cost in gold 2 75
At 3 00	cost in gold 3 45

BLACK SILKS.

At $1 00	worth $1 25
At 1 50	worth 1 75
At 1 75	worth 2 00
At 1 80	worth 2 25
At 2 00	worth 2 50
At 2 35	worth 2 85
At 2 50	worth 3 25
At 3 00	worth 4 00
At 3 50	worth 4 50
At 4 00	worth 5 25
At 4 75	worth 6 00

I wish to invite particular attention to my stock of Black Silks. They are pronounced by competent judges to be the best goods for the price ever sold in this market.

SILK PLUSHES,

for Suits and Sacques,

in all colors,

at 90c.; formerly $1 25; worth $3.

SILK VELVETS

At $3, last week $3 75	worth $5 00
At 4, last week $4 50	worth 5 50
At 4 50, last week $5	worth 6 00
At 5, last week $6	worth 7 50
At 6, last week $7	worth 10 50
At 7, last week $9	worth 12 00
At 9 50, last week $12	worth 16 00
At 11 50, last week $13 50	worth 18 00
At 13 50, last week $16	worth 20 00

I can particularly recommend my stock of Velvets for their color and finish.

VELVETEENS.

Twilled backs at $1 00	worth $1 75
Twilled backs at 1 25	worth 2 00
Twilled backs at 1 50	worth 2 50
Twilled backs at 1 75	worth 2 75
Twilled backs at 2 00	worth 3 00

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TABLE LINENS.

8-4 half bleached 40c., last week 45c.	worth 65
8-4 half bleached 45c., last week 50c.	worth 70
8-4 half bleached 58c., last week 65c.	worth 90
8-4 bleached 75c., last week 85c.	worth $1 00
8-4 bleached 85c., last week $1	worth 1 25
10-4 bleached $1 10, last week $1 25	worth 1 60
10-4 bleached $1 35, last week $1 50	worth 2 00

NAPKINS.

5-8 at $1 00 per dozen	worth $1 25
5-8 at 1 25 per dozen	worth 1 75
5-8 at 1 50 per dozen, last week $2	worth 2 50
5-8 at 2 00 per dozen, last week $2 50	worth 3 50
5-8 at 2 50 per dozen, last week $3	worth 4 25
5-8 at 3 00 per dozen, last week $3 50	worth 4 75

DOILIES.

3-8 at 55c., last week 75c.	worth $1 00
3-8 at 75c., last week 85c.	worth 1 10
3-8 at 85c., last week $1	worth 1 25
3-8 at $1, last week $1 15	worth 1 45
3-8 at $1 25, last week $1 50	worth 2 00

TOWELS.

At 10c.	worth 20c.
At 15c.	worth 30c.
At 20c.	worth 35c.
At 25c.	worth 50c.
At 25c., (Bath)	worth 50c.
At 30c.	worth 60c.
At 40c.	worth 75c.
At 50c.	worth 85c.
At 60c.	worth $1 00

and upwards.

CRASH.

At 6c.	worth 10c.
At 8c.	worth 12c.
At 10c.	worth 15c.
At 12c.	worth 18c.
At 15c.	worth 20c.
At 18c.	worth 25c.
At 20c.	worth 30c.

TOILET QUILTS.

At $1 25	worth $2 00
At 1 75	worth 2 50
At 2 25	worth 3 50
At 3 00	worth 4 50
At 5 00 and upwards	worth 8 50

VICTORIA TABLE COVERS.

At $2 75	worth $4 00
At 3 00	worth 4 00

BLANKETS.

At $2 37½	worth $3 25
At 3 00	worth 4 50
At 3 75	worth 5 25
At 4 50	worth 6 25
At 5 00	worth 7 00
At 6 00	worth 8 25

And upwards, proportionately low. My stock in the House Furnishing Department is very complete, and at the prices offered affords a rare opportunity to purchase for those in need of goods in this line.

PARIS TRIMMED ROUND HATS.

At 50c.	worth $1 50
At 75c.	worth 2 00
At $1	worth 2 25
At $1 25	worth 2 50

and upwards.

These hats are consigned at prices that enable me to offer them at less than one-third the prices asked for them elsewhere.

DRESS PATTERNS.

At $1 50	worth $2 25
At 2 00	worth 3 50
At 2 50	worth 4 00
At 3 00	worth 5 00

With each pattern one card of buttons and trimming suitable for the material will be furnished without charge.

SKATES.

Boys' Club, 45c. pair	worth $0 75
Smith's New-York Club, $4 50	worth 6 50

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

The balance of my stock in this department has been marked down to conform to the season.

CHESTER BULLOCK,

No. 501 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, (FREE SEATS,) East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Convenient to strangers; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Divine services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the ninth sermon in the course of sermons for the people, by Rev. Dr. WASHBURNE. Subject—*The Christian Pharisee*. Succeeding sermons in this course by Rev. Drs. PADDOCK and WESTERN.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
16—No. 273 West 25th-st., corner 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M., No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

TRINITY PARISH—SUNDAY NIGHT services.—Until further notice, the following chapels will be open at 7½ o'clock. At these services all the seats are free: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner Vesey-st.; St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Laight-st.; Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway; Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner 7th-av. and 39th-st., Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. J. D. MATHEWS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. will preach a New Year's discourse to the young people and children of the Church and Sabbath School. Prayer meeting at 7½, and every evening during the week, it being the week of prayer. All are welcome to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Associate Pastor, (Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD,) and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the Brooklyn City Bible Society will be held in the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, Jan. 2. The annual report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses made by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., and Rev. C. H. EVEREST. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Second Coming of Christ* and a *Future Life by a Resurrection from the Dead*. All are invited. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, (late Pastor,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JACOB FEHRMAN; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

DIVINE SERVICES, ACCORDING to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in the hall, No. 679 9th-ave., near 47th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. JOHN WILLIAM TRIMBLE will officiate. All strangers kindly welcomed.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M., choral service with catechetical instruction.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject of the morning's discourse: *A year begun with God.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL GIVE his third discourse of the series upon *Daily Life*, in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Service at 3½ P. M., and the young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M., as usual. All are cordially invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, of Orange, N. J., the newly-elected Pastor, will assume the pastoral charge of the Church on SUNDAY. Preaching morning and evening. Friends and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of City Missions, will be held SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 2, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 12th-st. Rev. Dr. PEXTON, Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Mr. MINGINS, and others, will take part.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av. above 45th-st.—Divine services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the first Sunday in the month, when the second service will be in the evening. On SUNDAY EVENING of Jan. 2, sermon by Rev. JOHN A. ASPINWALL, at 7½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning, a New Year's sermon; Evening, sixth of the course on Pilgrim's Progress; Subject—*The Valley of Humiliation.*

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Jan. 2, morning and evening. The usual hours. Subject, (Morning)—*The Old Year and the New.*

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD, IS the subject of a series of discourses given by Rev. Dr. W. R. WILLIAMS on SUNDAY MORNINGS in the Amity Baptist Chapel, 54th-st., near 8th-av. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY next, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

UNCLEAN SPIRITS LIKE FROGS.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Spiritualism, alias Diabolism, a Sign of Christ's Speedy Coming.*

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st. Rev. WILLIAM H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE JOHN-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Prayer and singing meeting on Wednesday evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach in the morning, and the Rev. CHAS. S. LITTLE in the evening. Seats free.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEX-ington-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING a New Year's sermon at 7½. Evening subject—*God in the Beginning.*

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., also at the close of the evening sermon.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., PAS-tor, will preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's sermon, and at 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., COR-ner of 38th-st.—The Sunday services at this Church will hereafter be at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services at Zion Chapel, 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTE-rian Church, west of Broadway.—Services SUNDAY (God willing) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Golden Calf Set up Before Mount Sinai.*

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching every SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTE-rian Society.—Preaching by JOHN SPAULDING, D. D., SUNDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Unity Chapel, corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

REV. DR. CARTER WILL PREACH a sermon in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, in aid of the Young Men's Association. Strangers invited; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURA-tion, East 29th-st., near 5th-av.—Rev. A. B. BEACH, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 2 at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath school TO-MORROW at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER WILL preach every SABBATH, at 10½ and 3½, in the chapel of the Phillips Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 73d-st.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. ROBINSON, of Rochester, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Rev. U. TRACY TRACY, of Yonkers, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Prevailing Immoralities.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st.—The hours of services in this church on every SUNDAY are 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 5th-av.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE ON every SUNDAY in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and East 42d-st., at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 376 6th-av.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The State Military Association will hold its annual session this year at Albany, on the 18th inst. Judging from the previous achievements of this organization, the present year will not bring with it any decided advantage to the National Guard. Very many so-called improvements have been projected from time to time, though fortunately but few of them have been carried to a successful issue, owing in a great part to the opposition of the general body of officers in the National Guard, and the want of persistence manifested by the Association itself. It is one thing to propose a measure in a select assembly, and quite another to obtain the coöperation of those outside of the organization. It is to be hoped that the State Military Association will confine itself to one or two pertinent improvements, and carry them forward to a successful end. Above all, let the members avoid all participation in the proposed reduction of the existing term of service. The following are the officers of the Association at present: President, Major-General Theodore B. Gates; Vice-Presidents, Colonel C. H. Thompson, Major-General R. L. Howard, Brigadier-General E. A. Brown, and Brigadier-General H. D. Barto; Recording Secretary, Colonel Henry Heath; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel C. F. Blood; Treasurer, Colonel Albert Steinway; Chaplain, Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D.; Secretary, Colonel Walter C. Van Rensselaer.

In pursuance of brigade orders No. 42, dated Dec. 27, 1869, an election is ordered to be held at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, on the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of Colonel, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Francis W. Leggett. Officers will assemble at the armory at 7:45 P. M., to hear reports of Committees. We presume Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenbery will be the successful candidate.

The officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment (Garde Lafayette) intend giving what they term an "officers' ball," at an early date. The affair will probably be an exclusive affair, a bad sign in the National Guard, where all are learned gentlemen.

Drum-Major Sturbe's system of drum and fife instruction, already adopted by the War Department for exclusive use in the regular army, has recently been formally adopted as the standard in the National Guard forces, by order of Adjutant-General Townsend.

To-morrow evening the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment give their annual promenade concert and hop. This year the "Washington Greys" have secured the use of Irving Hall, and intend having a good time. The affair cannot fail to be a genuine success.

The second election for Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Cavalry, held recently in consequence of Major John Madden protesting against the former one, when Captain Fischer was declared elected, resulted in the triumph of Major Madden, who received seventeen votes to Captain Fischer's twelve.

A new company, with the letter H, is to be organized for the First Regiment Zouaves. This organization is the only veteran one in the First Division, and is improving rapidly in strength and effectiveness.

The consolidation of the Washington Grey battalion into a troop, was to have been consummated on Monday, but the staff officers appointed for that duty did not appear. This organization is on its last legs, and the members predict an early dissolution. When that event occurs the general verdict will be, "Expired in consequence of a severe attack of helmet, horse plume and braid." Their commandant had too much dash, and carried the Greys over the precipice of destruction on very shallow pretences. We are sorry to know that the Greys propose voluntary disbandment, for in olden time, before the war bred so many good cavalrymen, the organization was famous for its completeness and absolute perfection in minor details. It gave birth to one of the best brigades the First Division ever boasted of, and we trust General Varian will use his influence with the members of his old command, and induce them to reorganize upon their former basis, and in future avoid dashing officers who may seek an entry to their ranks.

Major Gilon, of the First Brigade, succeeded in mustering out the Second Regiment on Tuesday last. He must have been sadly shocked at the manner the disbandment was carried out, and very few of the spectators questioned the propriety of breaking up so useless and demoralized a command. The executing parties from the regiments met with little success, as the men were heartily glad at their release, a sad proof that poor officers can easily spoil good soldiers.

Now that the First Division has been so scientifically pruned under the direction of Inspector-General McQuade, rumor has it that the Brooklyn Division is to receive a like attention. There is considerable room for improvement in the Second Division.

The State Examining Board will meet at Albany on the 17th inst., for the examination of western officers alleged to be incompetent.

A circular issued by Major-General Shaler to the officers of the First Division announces that classes, for the instruction of the officers of the division in the use of the sabre, will be formed by the permanent brigade and regimental commanders immediately, and a copy of each of the orders made for this purpose will be forwarded to division headquarters as soon as issued. The permanent brigade commanders and the officers of the division staff will assemble at headquarters, in fatigue dress, with side arms, for military improvement, on the evenings of Saturday, Jan. 8 and 15, 1870, at 8 o'clock.

On Wednesday evening last the members of Squadron B, Washington Greys, presented an elegantly engrossed series of complimentary resolutions to their late commandants, Captains Conklin and Cooke. The recipients responded briefly to the addresses of Lieutenants Gray and Bennett, and General Varian delivered an appropriate address, in which he took occasion to awaken the dormant reminiscences of the Washington Greys, giving salutary counsel as to its future reorganization. Several prominent friends of the retired Captains participated in the festivities, as well as a number of officers belonging to the National Guard.

Consumption of Smoke—A Simple Process.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, Dec. 29.

We were told not long ago of a furnace somewhere in this neighborhood which thoroughly consumed its own smoke. We have forgotten both the name of the proprietor and the locality; but the result was secured simply by an elongation of the grate bars. When the mass of coal at the front of the grate is so far burnt that it ceases to throw off smoke, it, or a part of it, is pushed back upon the bars, and fresh coal thrown in front, the gases from which, *i. e.*, the smoke, having to pass over the glowing and smokeless fire in the rear, through which fresh oxygen is perpetually rushing up, is turned to flame. And so the furnace is kept going constantly. Even immediately after being replenished with fresh coal, our informant said the smoke from the top of the stack of this furnace is hardly perceptible. Of course the grate in the rear of the front fire has to be kept well cleared of ashes, otherwise sufficient oxygen could not get through.

A Girl Shoots Her Seducer—He is Dangerously Wounded.

From the Wheeling (West Va.) Register, Dec. 31.

The south end of the city was terribly excited yesterday about noon over the report that a girl had shot a young man at the boarding-house of Mrs. HARRIET SMITH, on First-street, near Market. The circumstances of the case are as follows: A young man named WILLIAM J. MCNASH, a nail feeder in the Riverside Mill, has for a long time kept company with a young lady named MATTIE BATHAM, and it has been thought they were to be married. During the past Summer she says they were formally engaged. Believing in him, and trusting implicitly in his word, she was seduced by him. Criminal intercourse has continued during the Summer. Finding herself likely to become a mother shortly, she called upon him on Monday evening last and demanded the fulfillment of his promise.

To aggravate her, it would seem, last Thursday night he told her that "if she intended to do anything, she must do it quick, for he would be married to another girl in a few days." Maddened by her condition and his threatened desertion, she determined to compel him to keep his faith with her or to take such revenge as she was capable of. On Monday night, as we have said, she went to his boarding house about supper time, and demanded that he should tell her whether he would marry her or not. He refused to give her the least satisfaction in the matter, but promised to give her an answer after supper. He never went near her.

Yesterday morning she went to the wardrobe in her uncle's room, and took from it a Colt's revolver. Thus armed she went to McNash's boardinghouse and called for him. He was eating his dinner. She was in the back yard, and when he came out she demanded an explanation of his conduct. He replied tauntingly, when she drew the revolver and fired, the ball passing into his stomach about two inches to the right of the navel. He at once grasped the pistol and attempted to turn it on her, but she successfully resisted him, and the boarders rushing out took the weapon from them. So soon as she got away from the scene of the encounter, she went to Squire CLOHAN's office and surrendered herself. A thorough investigation into the facts led the Justice to hold her in the sum of $1,000, to await the result of the shooting.

Drs. BAIRD and ALLEN were summoned to attend MCNASH. They were unable to find the ball. They are of opinion that MCNASH is very dangerously wounded. Miss BATHAM is an orphan and is rather a good looking young lady, about 19 years of age, and was laboring under great mental excitement at the time of the examination. She told us that she had been acquainted with her seducer since childhood, and that ever since he had told her he was engaged to be married to another, she had made up her mind that he must keep his word with her or take the consequences. The sympathies of all those who know the facts of the case are with the unfortunate girl. When the Justice determined to hold her to bail, so great was the feeling in her behalf that she could have given security in the sum of a million dollars had it been necessary.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Daily Fluctuations During the Past Year—Opening, Highest, Lowest, and Closing Price—A Table Worth Keeping.

The following table exhibits the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of Gold in the New-York Gold Exchange during the year 1869:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
JANUARY.				
2	134⅞	135⅝	134¼	135⅝
4	135⅜	135⅜	135	135⅜
5	135⅜	135⅜	134⅝	134¾
6	135	135¼	134⅞	135
7	135¼	135⅝	135⅛	135¼
8	135⅛	135⅛	134¾	134⅞
9	135⅜	135⅜	135⅛	135⅛
11	135⅛	135¼	135⅛	135⅜
12	135⅜	135⅛	135⅜	135⅛
13	135⅝	135⅞	135⅝	135⅞
14	136¼	136⅛	136⅛	136⅜
15	136⅛	136⅛	136¼	136⅜
16	136¼	136⅜	136⅛	136¼
18	136⅛	136⅜	135⅞	136
19	135⅜	135¾	135⅝	135⅝
20	135⅜	135½	135¼	135½
21	135⅞	135⅞	135¾	135¾
22	135½	135⅞	135⅝	135⅝
23	136	136¼	135⅞	136⅛
25	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝
26	136⅛	136⅝	136¼	136⅝
27	136½	136⅝	136¼	136⅜
28	136⅝	136⅝	136⅛	136⅝
29	136⅛	136⅛	136⅝	136⅝
30	136¼	136¼	136⅛	136⅛
FEBRUARY.				
1	136¼	136⅝	136¼	136⅝
2	135⅝	135¾	135⅛	135¾
3	135¾	135¾	135⅜	135⅜
4	135⅝	135⅝	135½	135⅝
5	135⅛	135¼	135	135⅛
6	135	135¼	135	135¼
8	135¼	135½	135¼	135⅜
9	135¼	135¼	134⅞	135⅜
10	135	135¼	134¾	135⅛
11	135¼	135¼	135	135⅛
12	135¼	135⅜	135	135
13	135	135¼	134⅞	135
15	135⅛	135¼	135	135⅛
16	135⅛	135⅛	135	135
17	135¼	135¼	134⅜	135
18	134⅝	134⅞	134⅛	134½
19	134	134	133⅜	133⅜
20	133¼	133¾	133⅜	133⅛
23	133⅛	133⅜	132¾	132⅞
24	132⅝	132⅞	132¼	132⅜
25	132⅜	132⅝	132¼	132¾
26	132⅜	132½	131⅞	132
27	131¼	131½	130⅞	131¾
MARCH.				
1	131⅛	132⅛	131	131⅞
2	132⅛	132½	131⅞	132
3	132⅛	132½	131⅝	132
4	131⅞	132	131½	131¾
5	131⅜	131⅝	131⅛	131⅜
6	130⅜	131½	130¼	130⅞
8	132	132	131⅝	131⅝
9	131¼	131½	130¾	131¼
10	131½	132	131½	131¾
11	131⅜	131⅞	131½	131⅝
12	131¼	131¼	131	131¼
13	131¼	131⅜	131⅛	131¼
15	131	131½	130⅞	131½
16	131½	131¾	131⅜	131½
17	131⅞	131⅞	131½	131½
18	131¼	131¼	130¾	131
19	130¾	131⅜	130½	131
20	131	131⅛	130¾	131
22	131⅝	131⅜	131	131¼
23	131	131¼	131	131⅛
24	131⅜	131½	131¼	131⅜
25	131⅛	131¼	131	131⅛
27	131⅛	131¼	131	131
29	131⅛	131½	131⅛	131⅜
30	131½	131⅝	131⅜	131½
31	131⅜	131⅝	131¼	131⅜
APRIL.				
1	131⅜	131¾	131½	131½
2	132	132	131½	131½
3	131⅛	131½	131¼	131⅜
5	131⅜	131¾	131⅜	131⅝
6	131⅝	131⅞	131½	131¾
7	131⅝	131⅞	131⅝	131¾
8	131¾	132¼	131⅝	132⅛
9	132⅛	133¼	132¼	133⅛
10	133⅛	133⅜	132⅝	133¾
12	133½	133⅝	132⅞	133¼
13	132¾	132⅞	132½	132¾
14	132⅞	133⅜	132⅝	132¾
15	132⅝	132¾	132½	132½
16	132⅝	133¼	132⅝	133⅜
17	133⅜	133½	133⅛	133⅜
19	133⅞	133⅞	133½	133¾
20	133⅞	134⅝	133⅞	134
21	134⅜	134⅝	134¼	134⅜
22	134⅝	134⅜	134	134⅛
23	133½	133¾	133¼	133¾
24	133⅜	133½	133¼	133½
26	133⅜	133⅝	133⅜	133⅝
27	133½	134	133⅝	133⅞
28	133¾	133⅞	133½	133⅞
29	133¾	134⅛	133⅝	134¼
30	134⅛	134½	134	134½
MAY.				
1	134⅝	135	134⅝	134⅞
3	135⅛	136⅛	135	135⅝
4	136¼	136¼	135¾	135⅞
5	135¾	135⅞	135½	135⅝
6	136	136⅜	135⅞	136⅜
7	136⅝	137⅞	136⅝	137½
8	138¾	139	137⅝	137⅞
10	137	137¾	137	137⅜
11	137⅞	138¾	137⅞	138¾
12	138½	138⅝	138¼	138⅜
13	137⅞	138½	137⅞	138⅜
14	138⅝	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝
15	139½	139⅞	139⅛	139½
17	141½	142	140⅞	141⅝
18	141⅞	142	141⅜	142
19	142	143⅜	141¾	143⅜
20	143⅝	144⅞	143⅝	143⅞
21	143⅛	143⅛	141⅝	141¾
22	140⅞	141¾	140½	141⅜
24	141¾	142½	141½	141⅞
25	140⅞	141¼	140¾	140¾
26	140⅝	140⅞	139¼	139¾
27	139½	139⅝	138	138
28	139¼	139¾	139¼	139½
29	140	140¼	139⅝	139⅞
31	139	139	138½	138⅝
JUNE.				
1	138⅜	139¼	138⅜	139¼
2	139⅜	139⅜	138½	138½
3	138¼	138½	138	138⅜
4	137¾	137⅞	137¾	138⅜
5	138½	138⅞	138⅜	138¾
7	138¾	139	138⅝	139½
8	138⅞	139	138⅜	139
9	139¼	139¼	138⅞	139¼
10	138⅝	139⅜	138½	139½
11	139	139⅝	138⅞	139½
12	139⅝	139½	139⅛	139¼
14	139⅛	139⅝	139¼	139¼
15	138¾	138¾	137⅞	137⅞
16	137⅝	138	137½	137⅞
17	138¼	138¼	137¾	138
18	137⅝	138	137	137⅛
19	136⅞	137	136⅝	136⅞
21	136½	137⅛	136½	137⅛
22	137⅞	138¼	137⅞	137⅞
23	137⅛	137½	137	137¼
24	137⅛	137⅛	136¾	136¾
25	137⅛	137⅜	137¼	137⅜
26	137⅛	137⅝	137⅛	137⅛
28	137⅜	137¾	137¼	137¼
29	137½	137½	137¼	137⅜
30	137⅛	137¼	136⅞	137
JULY.				
1	137½	137⅝	137⅛	137¼
2	137⅞	137¼	136⅞	136⅞
3	137	137¼	136⅜	137
6	137	137	135⅝	135⅝
7	135¼	135¼	134	135¼
8	135⅜	136	135¼	135½
9	136	136⅜	135⅜	136
10	135⅞	136	135⅜	135⅞
12	136¼	136⅞	136¼	136⅞
13	137¾	137⅝	136⅞	137
14	137⅜	137⅜	136⅝	137¼
15	137	137	136⅜	136⅜
16	136⅜	136⅜	136⅛	136½
17	135⅝	135⅜	135¼	135⅝
19	136⅛	136¼	136⅛	135⅝
20	135⅜	135⅜	135	135⅜
21	135⅛	135½	134⅞	135⅛
22	135⅛	135⅝	135⅛	135⅛
23	135⅝	135¾	135¼	135¼
24	135⅝	136⅜	135⅝	136⅜
26	136⅝	137⅜	136⅜	137⅜
27	137⅝	137⅝	136⅛	136⅝
28	136½	136⅝	136¼	136¼
29	135⅝	136¼	135⅜	136⅜
30	136⅝	136⅝	136¼	136⅜
31	136⅜	136⅜	146⅛	136⅜
AUGUST.				
2	136¼	136⅛	136⅛	136¼
3	135⅝	136⅛	135⅝	136
4	136	136	135⅜	135⅞
5	136	136⅛	135⅞	136⅜
6	136⅜	136⅛	136	136⅛
7	136¼	136⅜	136⅛	136¼
9	136⅜	136⅜	136	135⅜
10	135⅝	135⅞	135⅝	135⅝
11	135⅛	135⅝	135⅛	135⅜
12	135⅛	135⅜	134¼	134⅜
13	134⅜	134⅝	134⅛	134⅜
14	134⅝	134⅝	133⅝	134¼
16	134	134⅜	133⅝	133⅝
17	133⅛	133⅜	132⅞	133¼
18	133	133⅛	132⅜	133⅛
19	133⅛	133⅜	132⅞	132⅞
20	132⅞	133	132⅝	132⅝
21	132	132⅛	131¼	131⅞
23	131½	132⅜	131½	132⅜
24	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜
25	133⅛	133⅜	133	133⅜
26	133¾	134	133	133
27	132½	134⅛	132¼	133⅞
28	134⅛	134⅜	133⅝	133⅜
30	134	134⅜	133⅝	133⅞
31	133⅜	133⅞	133⅜	133⅞
SEPTEMBER.				
1	133⅜	134⅛	133⅜	133⅞
2	133⅞	134⅜	133⅛	134⅜
3	136⅛	136	135⅜	136
4	136⅛	137¼	135½	136¼
6	137	137⅞	137	137⅛
7	137	137	136⅜	136¼
8	136	136¼	134⅝	135
9	135⅜	135⅜	134⅞	135
10	135⅛	135⅜	135	135⅜
11	135¼	135⅞	135⅛	135⅝
13	135½	135⅞	135⅛	135⅝
14	135⅝	136⅜	135⅝	136⅜
15	136⅜	136⅜	135⅞	136¼
16	136⅜	136⅞	136¼	136⅝
17	136⅝	136⅜	136⅜	136⅞
18	136⅝	136⅜	136⅛	136⅝
20	136⅜	137⅜	136⅝	137⅜
21	137⅜	137⅞	137⅛	137⅜
22	137⅞	140⅞	137⅞	140⅛
23	141⅞	144⅞	141	143⅛
24	150	162½	133	133⅝
30	131⅜	132	130⅝	131
OCTOBER.				
1	130	130⅛	130	130⅜
2	130¼	130½	130	130⅜
4	130	130	129	129
5	128⅝	130⅜	128⅝	130⅜
6	130	130⅜	130	130⅜
7	131⅛	132	131⅛	131⅜
8	131⅛	131⅜	130⅝	130⅝
9	130⅜	130⅞	130⅛	130½
11	130⅜	130⅞	130¼	130½
12	130⅜	130⅜	130⅛	130⅜
13	130⅜	130¼	130⅛	130⅜
14	130⅜	130⅜	130	130⅜
15	130	130⅛	130	130
16	130	130⅛	130	130⅜
18	130⅜	130⅝	130⅛	130⅜
19	130	130⅛	130	130⅜
20	130	130⅛	130	130
21	130⅛	131⅛	130⅜	131
22	131	131⅝	130⅞	131⅜
23	131⅜	131⅛	130⅜	131
25	131⅛	131¼	130⅜	130⅞
26	130¼	130¼	130⅛	130⅜
27	130⅛	130⅝	130	130
28	129¾	129⅛	128¾	128⅞
29	128¼	128⅞	128⅜	128⅜
30	128⅝	129¼	128⅜	129¼
NOVEMBER.				
1	128⅜	128⅝	128⅛	128⅛
2	128	128	127⅛	127⅜
3	127⅝	127⅝	127⅛	127¼
4	126⅝	127	126⅝	126¾
5	126⅛	127¼	126⅛	127⅛
6	127¼	127⅜	126⅛	126⅞
8	126⅞	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜
9	127⅜	127⅜	126¾	127
10	126⅞	127⅛	126⅞	127
11	127	127	126⅛	126⅝
12	126⅝	126⅞	126⅜	126⅜
13	126¾	127	126¾	127
15	126¾	127¼	126⅝	127
16	127⅛	127¼	127⅛	127¼
17	127⅜	127⅛	126⅞	127⅛
19	126¾	126¾	126⅛	126¾
20	126½	126⅝	126⅜	126½
22	126½	126½	126⅜	126⅜
23	126⅞	126⅞	126½	126½
24	126⅝	126⅝	126	126
25	125⅝	125¾	124	124⅞
26	124⅝	124⅞	124⅜	124⅞
27	125	125⅛	124¼	124¼
29	123	123	121½	122½
30	122	123⅜	121⅝	122½
DECEMBER.				
1	122⅞	122⅛	121⅛	121⅞
2	122¼	122⅝	122⅛	122⅛
3	122⅛	122⅛	122	122¼
4	122⅜	123⅛	122⅜	122¾
6	122¾	123⅜	122¾	123
7	122⅞	123⅜	122⅜	123⅜
8	123⅝	124	123⅛	124
9	123⅞	123⅞	123½	123⅝
10	123	123⅛	122⅞	123¼
11	123¼	123⅜	123	123⅜
13	123	123	122¾	122⅞
14	122¼	122⅜	122⅛	122⅛
15	121¾	121⅞	121½	121⅝
16	121⅝	122⅛	121⅛	121¾
17	121⅞	122	120½	120⅝
18	120½	120⅞	120¼	120⅜
20	120⅞	121¼	120⅜	120½
21	120¼	120¼	119¾	119⅞
22	120⅛	120⅞	120⅛	120⅝
23	120¾	121	120½	120⅞
24	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120¾
27	120⅝	120⅝	120⅛	120⅜
28	120¼	120⅜	120⅛	120⅛
29	119⅞	120	119¾	119¾
30	119⅞	120⅛	119½	119⅞
31	119⅝	120⅜	119⅝	120¼

LONG-ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Its Rapid Growth—Its Library—Membership—Site for New Building—The Second Volume of Memoirs—The Battles on Long Island—The Prison Ship Martyrs—General Woodhull.

The Long Island Historical Society, although young in years, is strong and manly, as an institution organized and built up for the purpose of preserving the annals of Brooklyn and Long Island, and of all the world beside. It is not exceeded by any society of the same kind in the country. Its library tells the story of the wisdom and good judgment exercised in the selection and adoption of every book placed upon the shelves. This fact, combined with the variety that presents itself to the visitor who takes a glance at the subjects covered, certainly places the standing of the Society in the first rank among the great literary societies of the age. It is only about sixteen years old, yet it has a carefully and a successfully selected library, consisting at the present time of 17,000 volumes and over 20,000 pamphlets, besides a large collection of valuable manuscripts; a library fund of over $60,000, a publication fund, and a fine building site, whereon in due time a structure is to be reared which shall be in itself not only an historical tribute to the age, but also an honor to Brooklyn, and a credit to the State of New-York at large. This building site is located in Clinton-street, corner of Pierrepont, next to the Church of Holy Trinity. When this edifice shall be built, there will be, within a very small radius, a galaxy of central points, whose relation to each other is suggestive of great facility to whoever may need to use any number of them, or to make them all available, as occasion may require. The Academy of Music, the Mercantile Library and the Art Association, (to be built,) all in Montague-street; the Historical Society, Holy Trinity, St. Ann's and the Brooklyn Club House, all in Clinton-street, or almost so; there is the Packer Institute, and the Polytechnic, and Rev. Dr. STORRS' Church of the Pilgrims, the City Hall, Court House of Kings County, United States Eastern District Court, and the Internal Revenue Assessors' and Collectors' Offices of the Second and Third Districts. Just where the Young Men's Christian Association will rear its immense and magnificent pile, has not yet been decided, but it will not be far from the general centre indicated by the afore-mentioned institutions. But to the Long Island Historical Society and its Library. It includes in its membership some of the ripest scholars of the age; among them is that polished and particular star, Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., the pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, and to his personal application and devotion the Society owes much of its success. He has stood by it most tenaciously, through all the times of its difficulty, and stands by it still. Its meetings, held for the present in the chapel of the Packer Institute, are always well attended, having only the pure historical merits of the exercises to attract the people thither. No bread and butter, coffee or chocolate are necessary to persuade the people of Brooklyn to swallow historical literature, dry as it may seem sometimes. The additions to the library during the year have been more numerous than in any previous time since the Society was established. During the year ending May, 1867, the most signally prosperous one of its existence, 2,188 volumes and 2,532 pamphlets were received, and last year, (1868,) 1,835 volumes and 1,236 pamphlets were acknowledged; but this present year, the library boasts of increased success, having received an addition of 3,007 volumes and 2,004 pamphlets and unbound books. In addition to these, 288 volumes, containing many pamphlets have been bound during the year, so that the entire number of volumes placed for the first time on the shelves has been 3,295. Many of these are works of the highest character and importance in their respective departments. On the 1st of May last the membership was as follows: Three hundred life members, 958 members by annual subscription, 19 honorary and 40 corresponding members. Others have been added since, increasing the regular paying membership to upward of 1,000.

The second volume of the Memoirs of the Society has been recently published. It comprises a full account of the occupation of Long Island by the British in 1776, with the connected preceding events; and of the battle of Long Island, with the subsequent retreat of the American Army. The introductory narrative has been prepared by Mr. THOMAS W. FIELD, who has for years made a special study of the subject; and he has added an account of the career, on Long Island, of that eminent patriot, General NATHANIEL WOODHULL. Following the narrative is a collection of authentic illustrative documents, relating to the progress of Revolutionary measures on Long Island, and to the landing of the British, with official reports, accounts of the battle, and of the various skirmishes, by contemporary writers, soldiers present in the engagements and historians.

These volumes are published annually, partly at the expense of the Sanford Publication Fund. The first volume was exceedingly interesting. It was the Journal of JASPER DANKERS and PETER SLUYTER, who visited America in 1679, translated from the Dutch by Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY. The second volume, covering, as it does, a different era in the history of Long Island, coming down more closely upon our own time, and dealing with facts not a few of which are so intimately related with the general history of our country and its rapid transition from royalty to republicanism, commends itself, perhaps, more readily to our attention. Mr. FIELD approaches and enhances his grand interior work by a vestibule, that tells plainly what the reader is to find by entering the various apartments. He says: "There were many events of dramatic interest occurring during the Revolutionary struggle for independence by the thirteen united colonies, constituting the fairest portion of the British Empire in North America. This was especially the case on Long Island, where [illegible] tered and isolated in the preparation for repelling the invasion of the forces sent hither by the mother country. Many incidents, tragical in their results, were rendered still more sad to the friends of the chief sufferers by the mystery surrounding them at the time, and by the whispered details of outrage and seizure among the hitherto quiet farms and hamlets of the Island, on the western extremity of which the first open battle of the Revolution was fought." The writer of the memoir then gives as his reason for his work that many of the points and aspects of the battle have hitherto been but imperfectly noticed. He adds: "Another motive which has influenced me as I have proceeded has been the desire to do at least partial and tardy justice to a class of men whose earnest but defeated efforts against the Revolution have involved them ever since in what I must regard as an excessive and undue odium. The more narrowly I have scanned the lives and sentiments of those who chose to link their fortunes with their allegiance to the King, the fainter have grown the obnoxious features with which republican zeal and traditional prejudice have usually portrayed the Tories. I have found a self-devotion in adherents of royalty that rivaled the glorious personal sacrifices of our Whig ancestors; deeds of heroism that the patriot fathers would have gloried to emulate; refinement of education, adorning the noblest intellects; and the graces of Christianity stimulating the loftiest fidelity to religion and honor. A century of hate is more than enough; and there is surely now no possible danger to republican doctrines in an unprejudiced examination of the attendant and extenuating circumstances of loyalty to the Crown in 1776. I have not been unsusceptible, either, to the sentiment that it is not less praiseworthy to moderate national than individual prejudice, or to do justice to the memory of a class than to the injured character of a person."

Mr. FIELD's narrative abounds, as it should do, with facts and incidents. It begins with a portraiture of the condition of society on Long Island in 1775, the time when Revolutionary measures were being strenuously resisted; when the New-England population which had settled in Suffolk County were roused from their peace to vindicate their honor and defend their homes and firesides. The New-Englanders and the descendants of the Hollanders were the occupants of the land, and as might be expected, there was a somewhat diverse aspect of interest which helped to make the struggle more intensely difficult and the probable result more doubtful, until the Republican sentiment having gained ground, the contest became more decisive, more invested with sentiment. The narrative covers the expeditions against the loyalists of Queens County, the partisan warfare and loyalist leaders, the invasion, the battles of Flatbush, Gowanus and Brooklyn, the siege of Brooklyn, the retreat, the death scene of General NATHANIEL WOODHULL, and a telling reference to the prison ship martyrs, with a description of their sufferings. Certainly there is no Long Islander who would not get ecstatic over the pages of this last contribution of the Historical Society to the literature of the Island of the Coast. Of course, the smallness of the edition precludes the possibility of a wide circulation; but it is one of the gems of the library, where it can be seen and consulted. The Long Island Historical Society is in a prosperous condition, with a bright future looming up for it.

SUBURBAN RAILWAYS.

Increased Facilities for Travel in New-Jersey—Two New Lines Under Way.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway bridge over the Hackensack River, on the Salt Meadows, is nearly completed. Construction locomotives are running from the constructing bridge at Rutherford Park to the Hackensack. A great portion of the road-bed of the branch is made at Clifton, running through THOMPSON's farm to Paterson. The trap-rock of the dip of Garret Mountain is so heavy that the work at Paterson has been necessarily slow. But it is thoroughly done. A six-feet wall has been built along the south side of the Morris Canal, under the mountain, to intercept blast-rock and to range the altitude of the bed. West of Paterson the work has gone on rapidly, the canal bridges are under way, and the great trestle bridge over the Passaic River at Passaic Valley promises to be completed early in the Spring. At Moutville, near Boonton, the roadbed is laid and the rails placed. From Mead's Basin to Whitehall very little difficulty is experienced in construction. The fair weather this Winter has facilitated the construction of the road. No money or labor has been spared to make the tramway perfect, and trains will probably be running from Jersey City to Paterson by April, and to Mead's Basin by July. During the existence of a local prejudice in Paterson against the Erie Railway, excited by the addition of five per cent. to local freights under the subterfuge of "terminal expenses," the managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western branch would do well to hasten the completion of the road from that city to Jersey City, so far as consistent with good construction. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western branch strikes Paterson near the locomotive shops and cotton mills—indeed, the depot at GLEDHILL's farm would be within reasonable distance of the machine shops along the Erie Railway, and quite as near as the Erie for BECKWITH's forge and COOKE's rolling mill. The only difficulty seems to be the heavy grade of the streets to both the proposed Paterson depots, for the route of the new railway will overlook Paterson. Yet, with a politic rate of freight tariff, it would claim a great quantity of heavy trade. East of Paterson, the road will supply but few advantages, save to passengers from Belleville and Rutherford Park. West of Paterson, however, the advantages will be many. Although the Morris Canal will, of course, monopolize the brick trade of Mead's Basin, a vast agricultural country, including the Fairfield Valley and the extensive plains of Pompton, will be opened to connection with New-York. Little Falls, too, with its factories, will be three miles nearer railway communication. Boonton will be an hour nearer New-York, and have lighter grades to traverse, so that all the iron trade of that mining and manufacturing section, not carried by canal, will go by the new route.

The New-Jersey Western Railway, from Hawthorne, near Paterson, to Pompton and Bloomingdale, and intended to reach Port Jervis, would claim much of the trade of the Pompton Valley. The Midland Company, which had leased the route of the proposed Monclair Railway, running by the way of the Great Notch, have recently obtained control of the New-Jersey Western Railway, and thus will touch near Paterson. Over a year ago Passaic County, by indignation meetings, decided not to bond the county to aid the Midland Railway, and efforts were made last Summer to obtain private subscriptions to aid in carrying that road through Paterson. Again the plan is urged, and $200,000 are wanted to effect the arrangement. For this amount the road will be run from the Passaic River, north of Paterson, across the growing eastern section of Paterson, to Dundee Dam, and thence to New-York. No response has thus far been made. The Company now offers for that sum to run a branch into Paterson, and rate commutation from that city to New-York at $50 a year, and excursion passage fifty cents per day, and $15,000 have been offered by private subscription. If the whole amount can be raised, operations will be immediately begun on the eastern end of the route. If the sum were now subscribed, there might be two new routes from the country back of Paterson to New-York in running operation by 1871.

The Runaway Girls from this City in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 27.

The three young girls who came here from New-York, and were rescued by the Police from dens of infamy, have found a temporary home more suitable than the calaboose, in which they had been domiciled for several days. Officer DIGGS, who officiates at the Mayor's office, having learned that one of the girls had a sister at one of the Catholic institutions of charity, made it his business to hunt up the lady, and yesterday he succeeded in finding her at the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum. The lady, accompanied by the Superior of the Asylum, at once visited the calaboose, and finding that the girl was her sister, whom she had not seen for many years, it was agreed that the three girls should be taken to the Asylum, and there properly taken care of until the arrival of their friends from New-York. They appeared glad to get away from the calaboose, where they had been compelled to listen, night and day, to the obscene blasphemies of the drunken wretches of both sexes who occupied the cells. Two of these girls will probably return to New-York, while the third says she will remain here. From their appearance and conversation, we should judge that there is danger that, unless properly restrained, they will ere long wander again into evil places.

How Rufus Choate Got out of a Tight Place.

From the Boston Times, Dec. 31.

A good many years ago some trouble connected with a bank at Northampton caused the directors to engage the legal services of Hon. RUFUS CHOATE. The case was heard in Chambers at Boston, Chief Justice SHAW presiding. What the peculiar merits or demerits of the case were the narrator does not recollect; but no one who listened to the earnest argument of Mr. CHOATE against the interpretation given by the opposing counsel to the law regulating the class of questions under hearing, could have failed to doubt there was something radically unjust and wrong in the statute. To prove that the law never could have been designed to admit of such interpretation as had been claimed for it was Mr. CHOATE's grand point, and he wound up his remarks on the subject by declaring that—if such meaning could, by any species of logical torture, be applied to the law, and such interpretation designed by the framer of the law, that individual, whoever he might be, manifestly knew nothing whatever of the subject he sought to legislate upon. As to that fact Mr. CHOATE felt thoroughly satisfied in his mind.

Mr. SYDNEY BARTLETT, who was of opposing counsel, addressing the Court, said that the law which had been so severely arraigned by his learned brother (CHOATE) had been framed several years before by the Attorney-General for Massachusetts, and exhibited in its comprehensiveness, and exact adaptability to its legal purposes, the peculiar distinctness of expression for which that gentleman's writings and speeches were noted; and, said Mr. BARTLETT, with a rather roguish expression of his countenance, "I think I am not wrong in stating that the gentleman who so eminently filled the office of Attorney-General for the State that year was Hon. RUFUS CHOATE."

The Court smiled audibly; even Judge SHAW gave vent to something between a sigh and a groan, which, being interpreted, meant a laugh—and all eyes were upon CHOATE, and all minds wondering how he could get out of his personal dilemma. They had not long to wait, for Mr. CHOATE instantly responded:

"Admitted; admitted, may it please your Honor; but the fact does not disqualify my statement that whoever framed that statute with the view of having such meaning applied to it as has been asserted by brother BARTLETT, could not, by any possibility, have known anything about law."

And Mr. CHOATE went on with another part of his argument.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAW COURTS FOR JANUARY.

All the State and City Courts commence new terms on Monday, the 3d inst. There will be no Supreme Court Circuit, for the reason that there are only four Judges of that Court for the present. Judge SUTHERLAND will take his seat in the Court of Appeals. There will be a General Term held by Presiding Judge INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and JOHN R. BRADY. Judge CARDOZO will hold Chambers during the month. The calendar of the General Term is unusually heavy, owing in part to the fact that during the last term only two enumerated causes were argued. The first Monday Chambers calendar is also a large one.

There will be three branches of the Marine Court, held by Judges ALKER, GROSS and CURTIS. There are probably about 400 causes on the Trial Term calendar, which, considering that three Judges have been constantly engaged the whole of last Term, shows the enormous increase in the business of that branch of the judiciary.

In the Superior Court the terms for the month of January will be held by the Judges as follows: In General Term, Judges MONELL, JONES and SPENCER will preside; in the Special Term Chief Justice BARBOUR will preside; in Trial Term, Part I., Judge MCCUNN will preside, and in Part II., Judge FREEDMAN.

In the Court of Common Pleas, a calendar of 200 causes has been prepared for the General Term, at which Judges DALY, LOEW and VAN BRUNT will preside. No Trial Term will be held during the month, and at Special Term and Chambers all the Judges will preside alternately. The same causes which contributed to decrease the amount of business in the past year not being anticipated to the same extent during the present, it seems to be the purpose of lawyers and Judges to make this year's duties tell in reducing the constantly accumulating number of suits. Judges SPENCER and VAN BRUNT both assume judicial honors for the first time with the commencement of this year, the former by election to the Superior Court Bench in place of Judge FITHIAN, and the latter by appointment of the Governor to the Bench of the Common Pleas in the room of Judge BRADY, elected to the Supreme Court Bench. Judges SPENCER and VAN BRUNT both bring to the Bench high reputations as sound lawyers and men of high professional integrity, and at a period when some portions of our judicial system is assailed not without reason, the general anticipation prevails among the Bar that both of them will aim to preserve the true dignity of the office and insure public confidence. In anticipation of other Judges being elected to the Court of Common Pleas under the new Judiciary article, no general assignment of the Judges of this Court will be made for the year until after the 1st of February. Judge FITHIAN retires from the Superior Court Bench to resume the practice of his profession, it may be truly said, bearing with him the respect and esteem of all his associates, as well as that of every lawyer and litigant whose duties or rights had brought them before him as a Judge.

The Tobacco Trade of the Past Year.

In their annual circular of Jan. 1, Messrs. M. RADER & SON remark:

In passing review of the transactions in Kentucky Tobacco during the past year, it will be found that a large business has been done, but the situation of the article was such that throughout the season the views of sellers and buyers could only be brought to meet after lengthy and tedious deliberation, and after all, generally with results not very satisfactory to either party. We can only ascribe this to the high prices of the low grades which were ruling since the beginning of 1868, then caused by the short crop of 1867, which contained but a limited quantity of low grades, and the large stocks of the same, previously held in the principal markets, having gone largely into consumption, superinduced by the very moderate prices then ruling. Thus we commenced the last season with a very small stock of the lower qualities, but as it then was certain that the large crop to be dealt in during the year contained a superabundance of those grades, the general expectation was that they would rule at more moderate rates, and the earlier transaction seemed to warrant these impressions, as we saw Lugs in February, for light, at 6c.@7½c.; for heavy, 8c.@8½c.; in March, for light, 6c.@7½c.; for heavy, 7½c.@8½c.; in April, for light, 5c.@5½c.; for heavy, 7½c.@8c., with gold at 131@134½. But with a very active demand, speculative and for export in May, prices of Lugs were pushed to 7½c.@7¾c. for common, 8c.@8½c. for light, and 9c.@9½c. for heavy, low and medium holding the same proportion, continuing with slight variations, produced by fluctuations in gold during June, July and August, up to 8½c.@8¾c. for common, 9c.@9½c. for light Lugs, and 9½c.@10½c. for heavy—in September, though gold had receded to 131, after that tremendous gold excitement on the 24th of that month, held that position with gold at 120 in October; varied but ¼c. during November, with gold at 122½, and remained firm during December, with transactions merely of a jobbing character and a very reduced stock of those grades, with sales of 1,600 hhds., quotations unchanged, but nominal.

We have so far spoken only on low grades, because the great bulk of the transactions were in those sorts, and it is one of the most striking features, that out of the 100,000 hhds. received at the seaports, of which from 60 to 65 ₱ cent. were of the lower sorts, almost the whole of it has been absorbed, showing nowhere any stock of moment.

The reason for such a large consumption of ordinary grades lies in the fact that manufacturers all over the world, and chiefly so in the countries which are our largest customers, can only buy at certain average prices to get a legitimate profit on the manufactured article; but as in many countries, where the poorest classes are the largest consumers of tobacco, the advance of a small fraction will curtail or absorb not only his legitimate profit, but also the consumption to the same extent; if, as was the case for the last two years, the ordinary qualities come near or to the price at which formerly average lots could be bought he is forced to take only such as come within his limit, and make them go as far as they can be made to go, and the consequence is a general neglect and a corresponding decline of the better grades. This has also been the case in a great measure with our home manufacturers, the heavy tax and elevated prices of the raw material compelling them to sail close to the wind. The chief demand has been for medium and low grades, and it was only after the confirmation of the severe frost damage, mostly in the regions from whence the lighter cutting grades are supplied, that a slight advance on colory cutting grades could be made. Manufacturing fillers were also firm throughout the season on account of light supply.

Of the stocks remaining in the warehouses, there are about 6,500 hhds. in factors' and 2,000 hhds. in jobbers' hands, mainly consisting of the better grades of cutting and Clarksville, the latter held at prices which may be considered reasonable, without finding ready sale, owing in a great measure to the low stand of gold.

We expect that this year's Western crop will fall 15@20 ₱ cent. short of last year's, and that the receipts at the seaports will range from 75,000 to 85,000 hhds., as it will depend much on how much of the badly frosted Tobacco will be packed and sent to market. The amount of frosted is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 hhds., and cannot be fully ascertained till later on. The quality of the crop is fair and useful, but long and really substantial leaf will not be abundant.

As to the future current of prices it will altogether depend on the range of low grades. Already sales are reported at the Western breaks at 5c.@5½c. for frosted Lugs and 7½c.@9¼c. for sound and 11c.@12c. for round crops bought by Henderson strippers. At anything like such rates, we shall have to look for another year's up-hill business, so the more as the value of gold during next season may considerably add to the difficulties before us.

SEED LEAF TOBACCO.—The business in Seed Leaf during the past year has not been, on the whole, a successful one, and as an evidence of the fact, the crops of 1867 and 1868, which were some 20,000 cases less than the average of previous years, have not all been disposed of, and the bulk of the stock remaining consists of the medium and good grades; that prices are too high is shown by the great demand for low grades, which were all taken early in the season at full figures, while the better grades were neglected throughout the year, and only purchased in limited quantities, and then as necessity required.

In January the market witnessed a good demand for low and medium grades of old crop, chiefly Connecticut, stimulated by the high prices paid for the new. Fillers and binders of all sorts were active at enhanced figures of from 1c.@2c. ₱ lb., and continued through February, during which time dealers were enabled to work off old stocks at better rates than previously paid. March opened with a movement in the new Ohio, which was taken principally by jobbers for home trade, exporters holding off, believing that prices would recede, in which expectation they were disappointed; the demand, however, continued through April, both for Ohio and Pennsylvania, which crops turning out very desirable for consumption, were taken largely at better prices than these sorts had sold at for years, and no doubt occasioned by the high price exacted for Connecticut, as they were in a great measure used as a substitute for that growth. May saw more inquiry for low grades and fillers, both for home trade and shipping, and a stiffening in prices of these qualities, the stocks of which were getting much reduced. A large business was done in June, mostly in fillers and seconds of new crop Connecticut. Wrappers still being neglected. July again saw an active trade in New Ohio Wrappers for consumption. Western buyers operated largely in August in Connecticut Leaf, which at this time had just commenced to move, but prices did not come up to the expectation of holders. September was active, the sales being mostly for consumption, and confined to Connecticut and State, of which latter kind several parcels were taken at full prices. October commenced dull and continued so until November, when the market was stimulated by the sale of 2,000 cases of Ohio Tobacco; and as the stock of low and medium grades, of which this lot was mainly composed, were scarce and in much request, the transaction was looked upon as a good purchase. December, with the exception of one sale of some 600 cases of Connecticut Wrappers, which was sold to close up an estate, ruled dull, and with little desire to enter into arrangements until the new year.

The export trade in volume amounts to nearly as much as in 1868, with the difference that the styles of goods shipped have been, with small exceptions, of fillers and low grades, the leafy portions of all crops being held so far above the views of shippers that they did not feel justified in handling them, and from present appearances the same will be the case the coming season, unless our dealers will see that in order to make it a profitable and successful one, prices must be moderate, so that not only will they have a fair home trade, but also a good shipping demand to depend on, and to do so especially with the prospect of a larger and poorer crop than last year, the new crops should be bought low.

Again, we start this season with a supply of new and old of about 100,000 cases, near 25,000 cases more than last year, which certainly must have a bearing on the future course of prices for the new crop to some extent, as at present values the quantity requires nearly double the capital than when we had an old-fashioned supply of 100,000 to 110,000 cases.

Prices the coming season for old crop, in our judgment, will remain near present figures, with the exception of medium to fair grades of Wrappers; and as this sort is full in stock, we think holders will have to soften somewhat in order to realize. We are led to this view of the case from the fact that the new crops are held extravagantly high, and as it will take some time for farmers to come to reason, holders of old stock will have an opportunity to work them off before the new will interfere.

The new crops do not come up to the previous reports, except Connecticut and Massachusetts, which will have an increased yield and be fair to quality. In New-York State it is reported better than last year, and nearly double in size. The Ohio, from latest accounts, will be a poor and undesirable stock to handle, a great deal of uncured and frosted trash being mixed up with very little good. Pennsylvania has a large crop, of which one half is fair and the other poor and mixed.

The crop of Florida, once a great favorite with our trade, and noted for its large yield of fine wrappers, has lately been offered in small quantities, but does not meet with the rapid sale that once attended this sort; in fact the crop, which is as yet a small one (being estimated between 300 and 400 cases) does not show the same care in growth and packing as formerly, and cannot be expected to come up to its previous standard, which was only reached by the aid of experienced growers.

The views of farmers generally being high, buyers are inclined to wait awhile before venturing largely. Some small lots have been bought in the several States, at from 12c.@16c. for Ohio, 14c.@18c. for State and Pennsylvania, and 25c.@35c. for Connecticut and Massachusetts, for round lots; but we do not hear that buyers are anxious to fill up at these rates, and with our financial matters as they are, we think growers will have to recede in order to find takers.

	Cases.
Stock Jan. 1, 1869	73,000
Exported during the year, cases 22,000	
Consumption, cases ......31,000—53,000	
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870	20,000
which is divided as follows:	
Connecticut and Massachusetts, cases 12,000	
New-York State, cases 1,000	
Pennsylvania, cases 2,000	
Ohio and Western States, cases ......5,000—20,000	
To which must be added the estimated crop of 1869, as follows:	
Connecticut and Massachusetts, cases 35,000	
New-York State, cases 10,000	
Pennsylvania, cases 15,000	
Ohio and Western States, cases ......25,000—85,000	
Total stock, old and new crop	105,000

Our quotations, as compared with previous years, are, for the old crop:

	Jan. 1, '68. (Gold, 133.)	Jan. 1, '69. (Gold, 135.)	Jan. 1, '70. (Gold, 119¾.)
Mass. and Conn.			
Fillers	5½c.@ 7c.	8c. @12½c.	13c.@15c.
Binders & Seconds	10c. @12c.	14c. @20c.	18c.@28c.
Wrappery lots	18c. @30c.	30c. @45c.	35c.@45c.
Fine wrappers	25c. @50c.	50c. @65c.	55c.@70c.
New-York State.			
Fillers	4c. @ 5c.	6½c.@ 7½c.	10c.@12c.
Average lots	10c. @14c.	12c. @22c.	16c.@25c.
Wrappers	15c. @30c.	15c. @40c.	20c.@60c.
Penn. and Ohio.			
Fillers	3½c.@ 4c.	6½c.@ 7½c.	10c.@12c.
Average lots	9c. @16c.	8c. @20c.	16c.@25c.
Wrappers	15c. @40c.	12c. @35c.	25c.@55c.

HAVANA TOBACCO.—The transactions in this article have continued large during the year, being fully up to that of 1868, and with the advantages which our manufacturers now possess, would no doubt have exceeded that year but for the rise in gold value, caused by the revolution in Cuba, which has diminished the yield of Tobacco on the island by one quarter at least, but at the same time, the premium on gold having declined, the currency value remains the same which, at a time when the values of all sorts of merchandise is tending to lower figures, operated during the latter part of the season to diminish transactions to a considerable extent. The stock of old crop is very nearly exhausted, and prime old fillers bring good rates.

The arrivals of new crop have been very heavy for thus early in the season, while the general appearance of most of the parcels is of a light character, but giving a large quantity of Leaf, which our manufacturers are learning to work to much advantage.

The prices for new crop are a little easier in currency (owing to the decline in gold premium) than the old, but remain much higher in gold than last year, and with the present state of business, buyers are reluctant in stocking to any extent. One thing is certain, that if the reported short crop of Cuba and Yara is correct, the gold value of Spanish Tobacco will remain as high as at present, if they do not go much higher, and as a substitute for this article is nearly impossible to obtain, we are under the impression that it will be good property throughout the season.

Of the growing crop we have no positive information.

Of the deliveries, about 34,000 bales were sold for consumption; 4,000 bales were disposed of in bond for shipment, and 34,000 bales were in transitu for Europe.

YARA TOBACCO—Business in this sort has not reached up to the expectation of holders, and were it not for the enhanced value of Havana Tobacco it would not have been sold to the same extent as it has been, showing conclusively that in spite of the small crop made this year in the Manzanilla District, which the most liberal do not concede at over one-eighth of a usual crop, or about 2,000 bales, this article, in order to meet with a popular demand, must rule considerably lower in price than Havana. Another great drawback to the last two crops was the bad condition in which it reached this market, being put up too wet and heavy, and particularly so the I cut, and, as a consequence, nearly one-third of the receipts here were damaged more or less, and had to be sold at a loss. The light quality of the Havana crop this year may help to dispose of the present low stock at ruling prices, it being much stronger in flavor, and is desirable as a mixer. The sales are about 5,500 bales. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 87c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 07, ₱ lb., currency. *Yara*—I Cuts, 80c.@82½c.; II Cuts, $1 02½@$1 10; Average lots, 85c.@90c., ₱ lb., currency.

Exports of Tobacco from the Port of New-York during 1869.

	Leaf in hhds.	Cs.	Bales.	Tcs. and Cer-cons.	Pkgs.	Pounds manufactured.
Great Britain	15,515	381	660	1,340	493	2,827,900
Germany	10,297	17,315	37,528	*2,863	20	124,657
Spain	9,462	....	....	....	....	....
France	6,963	103	209	....	....	20,580
Italy	10,960	....	....	....	....	....
Belgium	2,954	284	148	143	....	48,445
Holland	439	25	165	....	....	12,335
Austria	568	....	....	....	....	....
Portugal	407	....	....	....	....	3,735
Mediterran'n	6,479	1,978	92	....	608	195,600
Africa	472	....	116	....	....	19,271
West Indies	362	1,974	3,331	...17	234	375,946
S. America	102	2,754	5,665	....	408	416,037
British North American Provinces	397	65	77	....	174	263,380
Australia	78	160	2	....	101	1,608,502
China	....	114	....	....	40	37,145
East Indies	....	....	....	....	....	2,900
Mexico	....	50	75	....	....	9,418
Denmark	....	85	....	....	....	3,718
Total	65,959	24,388	49,056	4,396	2,076	5,969,569

*Ceroons.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Long Island Railroad Company, with coupons for interest due the 1st January, 1870, will be paid, or exchanged for the new issue of First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, on and after that day, at 90, by

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 668 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 59 1ST-AV., NEAR 5th-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Pedestals, &c., in exact imitation of all foreign marbles. Middlefield Company, No. [illegible] Broadway.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 5 CENTS TO [illegible]. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 3,
WILL CLEAR OUT THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL
INVENTORY.
RICH CHENE SILKS, $1 25,
REDUCED FROM $2 50.
RICH SATIN STRIPES, $1 50,
REDUCED FROM $2.
VERY RICH SATIN STRIPES, $2,
REDUCED FROM $2 50.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AT $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 AND $1 75, TO THE FINEST
IMPORTED.
A FULL LINE OF
ELEGANT DRESS SATINS,
SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, BALL AND
EVENING DRESSES.
DRESS GOODS.
A LARGE LINE OF
BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
at 25 cents, 37½ cents, and 50 cents,
JUST ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50 CENTS,
REDUCED FROM 70 CENTS.
SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS,
50 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
POPULAR DESIGNS, REDUCED 30 PER CENT.
SILK WARP FRENCH POPLINS,
75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS,
$3 75; WORTH $7 50.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBES,
$3 75; WORTH $6 50.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE,
$2 25, WORTH $3.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
$100 AND $125, WORTH $175 AND $200.
BLACK AND GUIPURE LACES, COIFFURES,
COLLARS, CUFFS, PARASOL
COVERS, FANCY SCARFS,
BOWS, &c., &c.
ALL WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS,
$2 50, REDUCED FROM $4 50.
ALL WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
$4, REDUCED FROM $7.
BROCHE, PAISLEY, OTTOMAN AND INDIA
SHAWLS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS;
BROCHE SHAWLS, LYONS SILK VELVETS,
CLOAKS, CLOTHS,
and
MOURNING GOODS.
Also, FURS, &c., in all of which our reduction in price has been so great as to make it worthy the attention of purchasers.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

DRESS PATTERNS.
We shall on MONDAY continue our sale of DRESS PATTERNS,
AT HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE.
27-INCH POPLINS, $1 80 AND $3 PER DRESS.
30-INCH POPLINS, $3 37 TO $3 75 THE DRESS PATTERN,
very fine.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS CLOTH AT 50 CENTS.
Also, a large assortment of
PLAIDS, MERINOS,
SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS,
which, with the whole of our Dress Goods Stock, have been subject to such a reduction from the auction price as to offer UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS.
We also invite special attention to our LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, (real and imitation,) LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Also, a fine line of the best
AMERICAN PRINTS, FROM 10c. UPWARDS.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

CLOSING SALE.
The largest and most valuable stock of mourning goods ever selected. Must be disposed of, previous to removal.
EMPRESS CLOTH, 60c., former price, 75c.
EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 25, former price, $2.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, $1 20, former price, $1 75.
BARETHEA CLOTH, 50c., former price, 80c.
ALPACAS, 60c., former price, 75c.
ALPACAS, 70c., former price, $1.
LUSTRE CORD, 60c., former price, 80c.
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS, $1, former price, $1 30.
BOMBAZINES, TAMISE CRAPE and IMPERIAL CLOTHS, SHAWLS, ASTRAKHAN and other CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, BONNETS, VAILS, SUITS, &c.
A full line of Second Mourning Goods, from 12½c. per yard, reduced to half cost.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

MACY Housekeeping Goods. MACY
MACY House Furnishing Goods MACY
MACY Ribbons and Millinery Goods, MACY
MACY Hosiery and Gloves, &c. MACY
EVERYTHING ELSE.
MACY Laces and Embroideries, MACY
MACY Small wares and Trimmings, MACY
MACY Toys and Fancy Goods, MACY
MACY Books and Stationery, MACY
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. OFFER THE balance of Winter stock at less than half the cost of importation. French Dress Hats, with real lace, $13; round Hats, $[illegible]. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

THE OLD $1 KID GLOVES, NEW [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

KALAMAZOO, ALLEGAN & GRAND RAPIDS RAILROAD COMPANY.
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
guaranteed by Michigan Central Railroad Company and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
For sale by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, at the office of the Company, Avenue B and East 14th-st. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed until 12th January.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO.,
No. 254 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 6 to the 12th. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE Trustees of this Company, and Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK,
Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 212 Broadway, on the second TUESDAY in January, (11th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1870, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clok M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at their banking room, No. 190 Fifth-av., on the 11th day of January, 1870. Polls open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 56¾ and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1870 January interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from this date to day of payment. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
Dec. 24, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New-York.
D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 12, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE STONINGTON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the profits of the last six months will be paid on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, at the office of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on MONDAY, 3d of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st.,
New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870. Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation, at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS MATURing Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay a DIVIDEND on the deposits of the past three and six months at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUUION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 10, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1870.—INTERest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 17, 1870. Interest will be allowed and paid on all sums remaining on deposit on the first day of each month from May 1 to October, 1869, inclusive, and three months previous to Jan. 1. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, No. 891 3d-av., between 53d and 54th sts.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Treas. and Sec'y.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—The regular dividend, Six per Cent., on all sums of $5,000 and under, will be payable on Jan. 20. If not called for will be credited as deposited Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE VICINITY OF WASHINGton Market, a POCKETBOOK containing money, postage stamps and revenue stamps of large denomination. The owner can have the same, by giving an accurate description, on applying to the Superintendent of the Custom House.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
G. G. HAVEN,
A. FINDLAY, JR.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of J. F. UNDERHILL & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of UNDERHILL, HAVEN & CO., at the same offices, No. 62 Wall-st.
(Signed,) J. F. UNDERHILL,
A. FINDLAY, JR.,
B. L. SMYTH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LEONARD, RHOADES & GROSVENOR, is hereby dissolved by limitation. Mr. WM. B. LEONARD retires from the business; either member will sign in liquidation.
WM. B. LEONARD,
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of RHOADES & GROSVENOR, and will continue the dry goods commission business as heretofore, at No. 64 Leonard-st.
J. HARSEN RHOADES,
JAN. 1, 1870. JAS. B. M. GROSVENOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a banking and commercial business, under the firm name of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, at No. 10 Wall-st.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. JOHN W. ELLIS, (LATE PRESIdent of the First National Bank of Cincinnati,) has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. We shall continue the regular banking business as heretofore. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FRENCH & WHEAT, Job Printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL FRENCH will continue the business and sign the firm name in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1869.

THE IMPORTING BUSINESS OF THE above firm will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN LOWITZ & CO., he having this day admitted Mr. OTTO VON HEIN as a partner.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1869. JOHN LOWITZ.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JOHN AUSTIN as a partner in our house.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between G. W. WATTS and WM. REDMOND, Jr., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MR. JOHN S. BARNES BECOMES A partner in our house from this date. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the same firm name. J. S. KENNEDY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. HENRY F. SEWALL, WHO has heretofore signed for us by procuration, is today admitted as a partner in our house.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1870.

NEW-ORLEANS, 1st January, 1870.

MR. R. J. CROSS THIS DAY BECOMES a partner in our firm, and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY retires from it. GEO. WESTFELDT & CO.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD SLADE and Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL are partners in our house from this date.
JAN. 1, 1870. E. R. DIBLEE & CO.

WILLIAM A. HAINES, JR., AND JOHN K. MYERS, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm.
JAN. 1, 1870. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Jan. 13
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE...............Jan. 20
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, SANTO DOMINGO.
The United States Mail Steamship,
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,
will leave for the above ports in the early part of January. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Thos. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 83 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER......Saturday, Jan. 8
MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE.....Saturday Jan. 15
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a genteel family, by a young woman capable of dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 237 4th-av., near 19th-st., between 10 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY MAN and his wife; the man I can recommend as coachman and gardener, and fully understands the care of a farm, and his wife for laundress of a small family. Direct to W. G., in care of William Mingey, Norwood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or coachman; understands all branches of gardening and farming; also the driving of two or four horses in City or country; eight years' reference. Address LOUIS B. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE CLUB BILLIARD TABLES FOR sale, slightly [illegible] cash. To be seen at No. 104 Pearl-st., up stairs.

KRYOLITE. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.
EMMA WALLER
in her great character of
MEG MERRILIES,
In the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
With Mr. D. W. Waller....as the.....................Ghost
Mr. Theo. Hamilton........as the.....................King
Mr. W. E. Sheridan.........as.......................Laertes
Mr. D. C. Anderson.........as......................Polonius
Mr. Chas. Peters............as the....First Grave Digger
Miss Fanny Morant.........as the....................Queen
Miss Blanche De Bar.......as.......................Ophelia

Entirely new scenery.........by Witham & Bussell Smith
Costumes...........................by...............Thos. Joyce
Properties..........................by...............J. P. Deuel
Machinery.........................by.....Dunne and Assistants

FIRST HAMLET MATINEE
On SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, (4th time,) WILD OATS.
TUESDAY, (6th time,) ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
WEDNESDAY, (4th time,) CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY, (16th time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
FRIDAY, (5th time,) WILD OATS.
SATURDAY, (5th time,) CENTRAL PARK.

OURS, SCHOOL, and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Tickets...$5

Under the immediate direction of Mons. EUGENE DUCHATET, of the Bal d'Opera Paris, and Mons. HENRI MASARD, of the Jardin Mabille.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
THE FAMOUS CLODOCHE TROUPE.
THE ORIGINAL CANCAN OF THE GRANDE DUCHESSE.
TWO NEW TROUPES OF GROTESQUE DANCERS,
Arrived from France by the steamer *St. Laurent*, and unrivaled in their saltatorial eccentricities.
THE BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE
is destined to surpass anything yet seen in French Bals in this City, and will be an exact photograph of the world-renowned
BALS PARISIENNES.

The management has used every effort to render this a brilliant and successful Ball, and it may be confidently promised that visitors will enjoy a night of UNALLOYED PLEASURE.

Tickets...$5

Tickets and boxes for sale at the French Theatre; F. Hirschy's, No. 733 Broadway; The Montana, No. 745 Broadway; Bullmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and all the principal hotels.

FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER,
LECTURER ON THE HISTORY OF MUSIC,
AT WEBER'S ROOMS,
5th-av., corner West 16th-st.,
Fifth and last lecture TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, 8 P. M.
INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
Admission, $1.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
The only living TWO-HEADED GIRL in the world. Two days more, MONDAY and TUESDAY.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SECOND QUARTER
OF THE
PIANISTS' ACADEMY,

Conducted by Mr. BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, pupil of Bulow, (formerly Professor at the Berlin Conservatory,) will commence on the 3d of January, 1870.

For terms, see circular, to be applied for at No. 116 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Office hours daily from 1 till 2 o'clock.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
Formerly Mr. Churchill's School.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege and Writing Parlors for Ladies will open MONDAY, Jan. 10, at Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.
WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, N. A. LESPINASSE and V. PREVOST, Principals. French the language of the school. Preparatory courses for West Point, Troy College and business. Circulars at Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARAtory Day School for little boys.—Mrs. PARROTT continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., beswees Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwoods & Sons.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

$250.—WRITING, BOOKKEEPing, arithmetic, spelling, German, French, Hebrew, Telegraphy, $5 each.
PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN their own house, desire to rent several handsome apartments, with superior board. Apply at No. 147 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. Family small, house large.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms to let, with first-class board. Reference required.

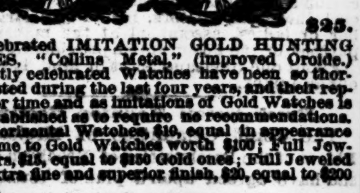
ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, for gentlemen; full or partial board; references exchanged. Call at No. 8 East 10th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, (no other boarders,) between 14th and 35th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs., for a family of three adults. Address E. O. G., Box No. 1,504 Post Office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10. $20.



$15. $25.

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal," (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $6. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of [illegible], and [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE [illegible] Bowery, the stock, [illegible] oldest and best location in the City; will be sold at [illegible] to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. [illegible] Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BUSYBODY! { MONDAY, Jan. 3, and every evening except Wednesday, will be acted, for the first time since 15 years, Susanna Centlivre's raciest comedy of LAST CENTURY HABITS, with a great comic cast, including Mr. JAS. LEWIS as MARPLOT, and Messrs. George Clarke, W. Davidge, Geo. Holland, G. F. De Vere, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Emilie Kiehl, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT of E. L. DAVENPORT; last time of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—THE BUSYBODY.

Jan. 12, will be produced, after many months of preparation, Miss Olive Logan's original American comedy, entitled:
SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH.

THE NOVELTY to follow SURF, will be a work of powerful human interest, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based on the reigning sensation of Parisian theatrical circles, and called FRON-FRON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's.
BROADWAY, CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
A New Burlesque at 2 every day. | WITHOUT A NAME. | WITHOUT A NAME. | WITHOUT A NAME.
Misses OLIVIA and ROSA BAND, Misses WOOD and BERNARD, J. M. WARD, MORTON, CHARLES, DEBONAY, MARSDEN.
ON VIEW ALL DAY,
THE ORIGINAL OF ALL THE "CARDIFF" GIANTS.
THE GRAND MENAGERIE OF SAVAGE ANIMALS.
THE SUPERB ARRAY OF LIVING BIRDS,
THE MAMMOTH AQUARIUM OF LIVING FISH.
THE GRAND CORNET PROMENADE CONCERTS.
AT 8 EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Lisa Weber
Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Burlesque
Last nights of DORA BELLA. | Combination.
LISA WEBER, HARLAND, WILMORE, HALL, AND RIGHTON.
NEXT MONDAY AT 8............................IXION!

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
introducing a marvellously-trained
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
pronounced by the public and the Press
A PRODUCTION OF EXQUISITE BEAUTY.
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS OF SURPASSING BRILLIANCY,
introducing the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

1870. 1870.
"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."
SECOND ANNUAL GRAND
MASQUERADE BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary.
A. J. HUNDON, Vice-President.
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr. Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.—TAMMANY.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, suppressed lecture, "Old Fogies and Impeachment." Startling disclosures. Usual psalm-singing and Puritanical prayer omitted. Secure your seats.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S HALF-DOLLAR OPERAS for the pianoforte, complete, with overture, &c., each 50 cents, mailed free, now ready:

AFRICAINE,
BALLO MASCHERA,
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
BARBE BLEUE,
BELLE HELENE,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
CRISPINO,
DON JUAN,
DOMINO NOIR,
DON PASQUALE,
FAUST,
FIGARO,
FREISCHUTZ,
FIDELIO,
FRA DIAVOLO,
GRAND DUCHESSE,
LUCREZIA,
MARTHA,
NORMA,
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
RIGOLETTO,
SONNAMBULA,
TRAVIATA,
TROVATORE,
WILLIAM TELL,
ZAMPA,

or elegantly bound in vermillion cloth and gilt lettered, $1 each.

BOOSEY'S ELEGANT GIFTS IN MUSIC. See their new and complete catalogue. Mailed free to any address. No. 644 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—WILL EXCHANGE A first-class brown stone house, near Union Square, for a country seat. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family; situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigen widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place,
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 50 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—AT MONTCLAIR, BLOOMfield, N. J., a property of 33 acres, with a good residence, splendidly situated, near present M. and E. R. R., and nearer to proposed Midland Railroad Depots. The location and lay of the land is such that it is capable of being inexpensively and excellently laid out in building plots, offering a rare chance for a profitable investment. Price and particulars by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. [illegible] **LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-**class four-story [illegible] house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to E. BLA[illegible], No. [illegible] South William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, a modern three-story house, fully and neatly furnished, for a private boarding house, between 3d and 6th avs. and 12th and 23d sts.; price not to exceed [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.......................................Proprietor
GALA WEEK.
The most attractive holiday entertainment in the City.
Admission...50 cents
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
Of the inimitable mimic,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD.
The beautiful young comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING,
ALICE DUNNING,
and the celebrated lyric and dramatic artists,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.
The popular and elegant comedy,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
LINGARD'S SKETCHES, (New series.)
LINGARD'S SKETCHES,
PLUTO, (Reconstructed.)
PLUTO.
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Miss ALICE DUNNING.
Reappearance of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
Also, a New Sketch in ONE Act and ONE Scene, with FIVE Characters in FIVE minutes, by
W. H. LINGARD.
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit of WM. HORACE LINGARD. A GREAT BILL.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
The Great Spectacular and Legendary Drama, entitled the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, will be produced in A FEW DAYS on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that the inimitable mimic,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
and the beautiful young comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING,
appear in their great specialties
EVERY NIGHT,
all MALICIOUS and CONTRARY reports notwithstanding.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
REAPPEARANCE OF GEO. L. FOX.
REAPPEARANCE OF GEO. L. FOX.
TO-MORROW EVENING, (MONDAY,)
Ferguson Trotter, of Piccadilli, } GEO. L. FOX.
The beautiful romantic drama,
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
NEW SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS.
Supported by a powerful company.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
Engagement with Allen, Pettengill, Delehanty and Hengler's full band of minstrels. Continued success of Burnand's best burlesque, BAD DICKEY, BAD DICKEY. New farce, new stars, immense programme. Admission, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THREE IMMENSE PIECES.
New Drama, BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME, COBLER AND TAILOR, NEW-YORK FIREMAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERMANN.
HERMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 4, 5,
IN AN IMMENSE PROGRAMME.
On which occasion
Mme. HERMANN
Will sing two Operatic Selections.
Reserved seats, $1; sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Academy of Music.
Admission, 75c., family circle, 50c.

AMERICUS CLUB
ANNUAL BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.
TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
No. 237 Broadway.

5ME. GRAND BAL.
PARE ET MASQUE
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JAN. 26.
The Committee had deemed it necessary to limit the number of tickets. To be had at No. 114 Broadway, and the usual places.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.
On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 31th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED BANKRUPT'S SALE.—In the matter of the petition of PETER C. HARTOUGH for an adjudication of bankruptcy, of the firm of P. C. Hartough & Co.

Under and pursuant to an order in this proceeding made by his Honor, S. Blatchford, Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1869, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire stock then remaining unsold of

LUMBER AND TIMBER,

consisting of white and yellow pine and oak, tools, implements, personal property, office fixtures, consisting of safe, desks, chairs, clock, &c.; one schooner and miscellaneous mill fixtures, the property of the late firm of P. C. Hartough & Co., at the office and on the premises lately occupied by said firm at the saw mill foot of 27th and 28th sts., North River, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December instant.

O. F. POTTER, Receiver, &c.

Dated DEC. 18, 1869.

The above sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place.

O. F. POTTER,
Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS
OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 24, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M.,

THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1870,

for completing the excavation of the prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7½ miles long, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface, inside the canal, is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment, and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter, throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 300 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs from the bottom of the canal, it will have a slope of 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay and rock; to be ten feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering, and to be two feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and 1¼ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say three-fifths—the balance, or as much thereof as may be provided for by appropriations hereafter to be made, is to be re-let.

There shall be no interregnum between the completion of the present contract and the commencement of work under the new letting.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposals is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guaranty and exhibits of labor, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material, (excepting the right of way and borrow pits,) implements and machinery, and performing the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids not considered satisfactory.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work, which is the subject of contract, shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this office fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Jan. 8, 1870, for the construction of a pavement known as the Stafford Pavement, in Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street.

No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay this form of pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Sealy's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Observances in this City and Neighborhood.

Receptions at the National Capital.

The Weather and its Effects—Brilliancy of the President's Reception—Observances in Different Sections.

The advent of 1870 was greeted with the customary salutations from New-Yorkers yesterday, and received the honors due to the natal day which marks on the century's dial the allotted age of three score years and ten. There was, perhaps, a less general observance of the old Dutch custom—so sadly perverted in later years—of making indiscriminate "New Year's calls" and keeping universal "open house," but still there was enough of it to give the day its peculiar New-York characteristic, and more than enough to satisfy those who think the custom more honored in the breach than in the observance. Everybody, at least all the male population, appeared to be on the move in search of their friends' residences, anxious to greet all their acquaintances with a "Happy New Year," and prepared, if need be, to drink their health while exchanging the compliments of the season. If, as sometimes happened, they found the latch string drawn in, they left their compliments with their cards, and passed on to the next number on their list. The weather was exceedingly mild for the season, and although there was a sprinkling of rain at intervals in the afternoon, yet it did not materially interfere with the "callers," or with any of the enjoyments of the day. Compared with the blustering snow storm that raged all through New Year's Day last year, it was highly favorable and desirable weather. Business of all kinds throughout the City was suspended, as usual, and everybody except the unfortunate car drivers and conductors, coachmen and others who gain their livelihood by aiding the locomotion of their fellows, were free to enjoy a holiday, and, so far as could be observed, they exercised their freedom. In those portions of the City where Young America is particularly exuberant, the day was ushered in with a somewhat noisy accompaniment of guns, pistols and tin horns that was not altogether agreeable to the old fogies, but they doubtless consoled themselves with the reflection that they used to do the same thing when they were boys, and that they would be permitted to sleep in peace from this time till the Fourth of July. On the whole, the day was observed in a rational manner in this City, and nothing occurred to mar the festivities with which the people welcomed the advent of a new year in the history of the Metropolis.

At the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, Divine service was held yesterday morning, when Rev. G. VORBERG, the pastor of the congregation, preached from Isaiah xliii., 1, on "The Christian Beginning the New Year."

NEW YEAR DAY AT THE TOMBS.

The beginning of a new year was marked in the Tombs yesterday simply by the observance of the Sunday rules. No extra dinner was provided for the prisoners, who were content to enjoy the regular diet, only a few being furnished with holiday fare by their friends. The galleries were all open, and the prisoners enjoyed considerable liberty. Affairs inside the prison were very dull, wholly in contrast with the scenes outside.

Among those committed as vagrants by Justice HOGAN on Friday was one JOHN LORD, a man of advanced years, who was in the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, died suddenly yesterday in the strong room of the prison, from the effects of exposure and utter poverty. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

NO SKATING YESTERDAY.

Another disappointment was experienced by skaters yesterday. Not a particle of ice for their purposes could be found anywhere this side of—well, the Arctic circle. New Year's Day, according to the records, has not generally favored the lovers of skating amusements.

During the last ten years, there have been but three January firsts on which the ice, at the Central Park Pond, at least, was fit for use.

So far this year there have been not more than a dozen skating days on the private ponds. As the water everywhere in this vicinity looks as if nothing but Summer breezes rippled it, skating prospects are not brilliant.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Owing probably to the general suspicion of the prevailing whisky being bad, the common people of the City of Churches kept tolerably sober. The rum shops in most instances had their doors wide open. The business of "making calls" commenced early in the day, and the weather being favorable, there were many. The ladies very generally observed an entirely new style of reception, omitting wines from their tables altogether. Although this system was not universal, it obtained to such an extent as to indicate that fashion is setting in favor of a thoroughly temperate observance of the New Year's Day. There has seldom been a more cheerful and more orderly observance of the great holiday of the year in Brooklyn than that of yesterday.

The Island Institutions.

The day was spent very pleasantly among the poor on Blackwell's and adjoining islands. Abundant preparations were made by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for supplying the inmates with plenty to eat, and were carried out in the same generous manner in which they originated. The little children on Randall's Island were cared for in a kind and attentive spirit, and were made very happy by their matron and teachers. The means for enjoyment were also furnished to the immigrants on Ward's Island by their official guardians, the Commissioners of Emigration.

IN WASHINGTON.

A Pleasant Celebration—The Reception of the President and Mrs. Grant—Prominent People Present—Other Receptions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The political wheels ceased to turn to-day, and the only events of importance which marked the first of the New Year were the official and unofficial receptions, congratulations and other festivities, which are regarded as appropriate to the season. The weather was desirable enough. There was no rain and the temperature was, if anything, too mild. As may be supposed the streets were thronged with people, who, in consequence of the absence of the usual mud, for which heavenly rather than terrestial authorities are to be thanked, did not indulge in the customary imprecations against the capital of the country. Washington was pleasant to-day, nay more, it was positively delightful. The White House was of course the grand centre of attraction. It was the first New Year's reception of the new Administration, and very gracefully and happily did it come off. President GRANT looked well, and was courteous to all, from the distinguished diplomat down to the humblest citizen who called to present the compliments of the season. The Executive Mansion presented a better appearance than it has worn in a long time. The recent improvements and adornments made in that establishment were favorably criticised to-day, and deserved tribute was paid to the taste and discrimination of Mrs. GRANT, who personally superintended almost all the arrangements. *En passant*, let me say that a more brilliant company hardly ever inaugurated the New Year in the Executive Mansion. The receptions of the other high officials were in every way successful; exceedingly flattering to the entertainers, as well as pleasant to the entertained. That of Vice-President COLFAX was noticeably so. Nearly all who were at the White House paid Mr. COLFAX's quiet little mansion across the square a call, and did not regret it. The Secretary of State has the reputation and enjoys the distinction of being the most elegant entertainer in the city, and his fine residence gave evidence to-day in its crowded parlors and halls that there is some great attraction there. The new Secretary of War won golden opinions in the matter of receiving guests, at least from the hundreds who called to see him in the old SEWARD mansion. Secretary ROBESON was princely in his hospitality, and put every body at his ease in his bachelor establishment. Secretary COX and Mr. CRESWELL, General SHERMAN, Mrs. Admiral PORTER, Chief Justice CHASE, General PORTER of the President's Staff, and other prominent officers connected with the Government, also held large receptions, which were both brilliant and fashionable. Seldom has there come to Washington a pleasanter New Year's Day than the one just closed.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

The reception at the Executive Mansion to-day was a very magnificent one, equaling, perhaps, in its brilliancy any that have ever been held. The levee began shortly after half-past 10 o'clock, when the President received the diplomatic corps and the members of the Cabinet, with their ladies. Mrs. GRANT was attired in a suit of black Lyons silk velvet, high bodice, with black lace satin trimmings and satin sash. She wore as ornaments pearls and diamonds. She was assisted by Mrs. SMITH, her cousin, who was dressed in plaid silk with white satin and lace trimmings; Mrs. D. SHARP, wife of Marshal SHARP, of this District, and sister of Mrs. GRANT, who was dressed in blue grosgrain silk with white satin trimmings; Mrs. General DENT, attired in lavender silk velvet and white satin panier and coral jewelry; Mrs. General PORTER, in black silk velvet with trimmings similar to those of Mrs. GRANT; Miss NETTIE GRANT in pink satin poplin, and Miss MAGGIE DENT in blue silk with white silk India trimmings. President GRANT was assisted by Marshal SHARP and General MICHLER, the latter in full Major-General's uniform. Vice-President COLFAX and General HORACE PORTER supported the President on either hand. The members of the diplomatic corps were in full court costumes, and their ladies were most grandly attired. The Marine Band was stationed in the main entrance to the Executive Mansion. They were in full uniform and under Professor SCALA. When the President and Mrs. GRANT entered the parlor the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the reception commenced, the greetings taking place in the blue parlor, and lasting, with the diplomatic corps and the President, until 12 o'clock. Then the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary of this District were received. The Supreme Court Judges were marshalled by Mr. MIDDLETON, the venerable Clerk of the Court, and were accompanied by their ladies superbly dressed. The Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812, and the oldest inhabitants and the members of the Court of the District, were then received, in accordance with the ancient custom. Following these a large number of gentlemen belonging to the newspaper profession, including the members of the Richmond Press visiting Washington, were received by President GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX, each being personally introduced to both gentlemen. The officers of the army and navy, in full uniform, headed by General SHERMAN and Admiral PORTER, presented a fine appearance. Both of these branches of the public service were largely represented. The reception of citizens generally began at 12:30 P. M.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Observances in Albany, Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, the South and Other Sections.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The weather is beautifully mild and the holiday generally observed. The Governor receives calls in the Executive Chamber. The Jackson Corps paraded, making a fine appearance. Nearly every house is entertaining callers, and festivity prevails throughout the city. The new Trimble Opera House was opened last night to one of the finest audiences ever assembled in this city.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1.—New Year's Day is generally observed by all classes of citizens here. The weather is remarkably warm, almost like a Spring day, the thermometer being at only 47 degrees in the shade. Overcoats are uncomfortable. The streets are crowded with pedestrians paying the compliments of the season. During the holiday week not a single crime is known to have been committed in Buffalo; even the Police Court is distitute of the ordinary cases of "drunk and disorderly."

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—New Year's Day passed without general observance in Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The weather to-day has been mild and cloudy. The streets have been crowded with pleasure seekers, though business has not been generally suspended, many stores having remained open until noon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—The day has been observed as a general holiday, and no business has been done. It rained all the morning, and it is now cold, with half a gale blowing from the northwest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1. Business to-day was generally suspended here. The colored people celebrated the emancipation anniversary with a public procession, the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, and public speaking.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1.—Business is entirely suspended to day, and the holiday more generally observed than usual. The weather is cloudy, but mild.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1.—The principal business houses closed here to-day, and no business was transacted.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 1.—Business was generally suspended here to-day. The weather has been rainy. Last evening the weather was beautiful, and favorable for the festivities of different societies of Cowbellions, Strikers, &c., which turned out in one grand procession. There are many visitors here from abroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 1.—New-Year's Day was observed here as never before. Calls were general. General CANBY, the Governor and Mayor gave public receptions, at which the army officers attended in a body, in full uniform, and also a large number of citizens. Ex-Governor WELLS gave a reception which was well attended by officers and citizens.

NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.

Liquor In and Wit Out—Several Wounded but None Killed.

The streets during the night dividing the last day of the old year from the first of the new, were unusually lively. Very rarely indeed have the streets at a late hour of the night been more crowded with drunken and boisterous men. That nearly all the Station Houses of the City should have been well filled with the disorderlies was natural, and that no more serious affrays should have occurred is marvelous. So far as the disturbances of the night have been reported by the Police, they are included in the following list:

At about 11:30 o'clock P. M., a party described as ruffians, entered the saloon of one LIVINGSTONE, on the corner of Seventy-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and headed by JEREMIAH LYNCH, began an attack upon WM. DOUGHERTY, the barkeeper. The windows having been broken as a beginning, pistols were brought in requisition, and LYNCH fired upon DOUGHERTY, the ball striking him in the head, but fortunately not making a dangerous wound. At this moment Officers O'CONNELL and TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, entered, and PATRICK HESSINE pointing out LYNCH as the ringleader of the gang, the officers seized him with the intention of taking him to the Station House. O'CONNELL had his pistol in his hand, and during the *melée* it was discharged, as he claims, accidentally, the ball strikikg HESSINE in the head, but again, as it happened, causing only a slight wound. During the disturbance all the rioters escaped, and the officers were only burdened with the wounded men, who were taken to the Station House, where their injuries received surgical attention.

At 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, as Officer JOHN H. SCHAREN was patrolling his post in Stone-street, he was shot in the leg by some person from behind, who was out of sight before the officer could turn around. It is thought that the wound, which is not serious, was the result of an accidental shot.

At 2 o'clock in the morning a quarrel occurred in the tenement house No. 752 Second-avenue, during which MARTHA SMITH threw a quantity of hot water over MARTHA WHEELER, scalding her badly about the neck, arm and breast. Officer RILEY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, took the injured woman to the Bellevue Hospital, but she refusing to remain there he took her home again. He also arrested the assailant, who was locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station House.

At 5 o'clock in the morning an affray occurred on the corner of Madison and James streets, in which WILLIAM BYRNES, of No. 119 Pearl-street, was stabbed and slightly wounded by PETER HAMLIN, a sailor. The assailant was arrested, and the injured man taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House, where his wounds were dressed.

Felonious Assaults—Promiscuous Use of the Bludgeon, the Pistol and the Knife.

The following felonious assaults and affrays occurred yesterday in this City:

GEORGE WILLIAMS quarelled in First-avenue with JOSEPH JONES, when WILLIAMS was stabbed in the breast by JONES, who escaped arrest.

FRANZ PAEL, of No. 38 Clinton-street, was feloniously beaten in a lager-beer saloon near his residence by GOTTLIEB REEL, the proprietor, and JACOB WISE.

Yesterday afternoon, while Officer MCSWIGAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was escorting two prisoners to the Station House, on a charge of assault and battery, assisted by the complainant's father, ALEX. HAYS, of No. 218 East Twenty-seventh-street, a gang of ruffians assaulted HAYS and rescued the prisoner he had in his custody. HAYS drew a pistol and shot one of the gang, named THOS. MCCARTNEY, of No. 241 East Twenty-second-street. The wound is not a dangerous one.

LOUIS MANKING, a German residing at No. 334 East Thirty-third-street, was dangerously stabbed in the left side yesterday while standing in front of his residence, by a strange man. MANKING was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and WM. DUNN, of No. 212 East Twenty-eighth-street was subsequently arrested and fully identified by the victim as his assailant.

While preventing a fight in the Tenth Ward, last evening, EDWARD SAUL was stabbed in the hand by some unknown person.

AUGUST CREAMER, aged 14, was shot in the leg yesterday by an unknown man, while in the Seventh-avenue. Removed to Mount Sinai Hospital.

HENRY MOORE, colored, of No. 111 Broome-street, was stabbed in the thigh by some unknown rowdy, who escaped.

PATRICK MACK, of Eighty-ninth-street was stabbed four times last evening, in the stomach and side, in Twenty-fifth-street, by unknown persons. He was sent home in a dangerous condition.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK CASSIDY and WM. COLE, with others, entered EDWARD BRADY's liquor store, No. 785 Eighth-avenue, and soon after quarreled. CASSIDY and COLE finally drew knives and severely wounded each other on the head and hands. After their hurts had been dressed, both men made charges of felonious assault against each other, and both were locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

Yesterday afternoon an altercation occurred in front of No. 118 Mulberry-street, between PETER REYNOLDS, residing there, and PATRICK MUNDAY, of New-Jersey, when the latter was stabbed in the right breast by REYNOLDS. When examined by Dr. FRAZER at Police Headquarters, MUNDAY was found to have his right lung cut, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. REYNOLDS was arrested by the Fourteenth Ward Police and locked up.

PATRICK PHALEN was shot and slightly wounded in the back, last night, at the corner of Essex and Houston streets, by some unknown person. He was taken to his home, at No. 175 Essex-street.

EDWARD PFISTER, of No. 409 West Forty-fourth-street, became engaged in a fight yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, when he was knocked down by being struck on the head with a brick thrown by an unknown person.

Early yesterday morning BERNARD MCNALLY, of No. 339 East Sixteenth-street, became engaged in a fight with CHRISTY BROWN and JOHN GROGAN, *alias* "Clipper," in Third-avenue, near Twenty-fourth-street. MCNALLY was dangerously wounded in the head with a paving stone. Removed to Bellevue Hospital. No arrests made.

ITALY'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS.

The Italians of New-York—Where and How they are Educated.

From the annual report of the Italian School, it appears that during the past year the average attendance has been 256. There are 317 names on the books. Owing to the widening of Worth-street, and the consequent removal of many families of Italians, the number of scholars attending the Evening School sessions has lately somewhat decreased.

The account given of the early efforts to establish this school are of interest. On the 10th of December, 1855, through the exertions of Rev. C. L. BRACE and Rev. F. L. HAWKS, a school was established in a room on the north side of the Five Points-square. On the first night there was an attendance of ten boys, six girls, seven young men, four young women, two men, and one woman (thirty in all,) attracted, more by the novelty of the undertaking than by any definite purpose. Of that number, only two could read a little in Italian—not one in English. By more frequent visiting, the attendance was, after a little while, nearly doubled; but towards Spring it dwindled to such an insignificant number that it was deemed expedient to close the school. Instead of being deterred by this discouraging feature, the projectors determined to examine the field more carefully and to endeavor to discover the immediate cause of the unexpected check their hopes had experienced. Proper exertions in visiting, and cautious and timely investigations, soon elicited the fact that some absurd rumors had been circulated among them to the effect that the purpose was to turn them away from their own Church, alleging, as conclusive evidence, that the school room was used for Sunday religious meetings. These mischievous insinuations called for the utmost prudent activity, for, although these people are not fanatics in religion, they, at that time, still clung with tenacity to the infallibility of their priest. On the following September operations were recommenced with better promises of success, and the school has since continued in active operation.

The course of study comprises the gradual series of English reading, spelling and writing adopted in most of the public schools, geography, aritmetic, history and grammar. The class in the last two branches this year is very small, as the students thereof, being mostly adults, cannot well attend regularly.

When the school first opened, and for some time afterwards, the attendance was composed of organ grinders and beggars, by which disreputable vocations they earned fifty cents to one dollar per day. It was found difficult to induce them to abandon these means of livelihood, but two or three boys, having learned the art of printing, others were soon glad to follow their example, and to engage in some decent business. A large number of the girls find employment in the manufacture of artificial flowers and confectionery.

The school is located at No. 110 Centre-street, in the very heart of the district where Italians most do congregate. The room, though spacious, scarcely answers the purpose for which it was intended. Class rooms are needed, and also a spare apartment to be used as a reading room. Donations for the use of the school may be sent to CHAS. L. BRACE, Esq., Secretary of the Children's Aid Society.

Extensive Operations in Westchester Real Estate.

Probably the most extensive purchase of real estate ever recorded in Westchester County, since Patthunck, Beopoa, Wapetuck, Kohawaes and Racheshund, and other chiefs of the Suwanoes parted with their hunting grounds in Mamaroneck and Scarsdale to Colonel CALEB HEATHCOTE, has just been made by Mr. ANDREW WILSON, whose name has been prominently associated of late with operations in that line. His recent negotiations embrace the purchase of about 2,000 acres of land, extending along the easterly boundary from Mamaroneck harbor to a point within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, in the town of Scarsdale, a distance of about three and a half miles, and easterly from Weaver-street two and a half miles, comprising the fine estates of HAWLEY D. CLAPP, THOMAS R. HAWLEY, STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, WILLIAM CORNELL, and a number of others. The property is said to have cost from $800,000 to $1,000,000.

The stock and farming implements on the premises of Mr. HAWLEY were sold off at auction yesterday by Mr. S. DINGEE, on which occasion a sumptuous collation was spread. Several thousand visitors, including a large number of ladies, assembled at the mansion, and partook of the hospitalities provided for them.

About one thousand acres of land is to be laid out as a park.

Presbyterian Reunion Meetings.

The Joint Committee of Ministers and Elders of the Presbyteries of Brooklyn and Nassau have agreed upon a plan of reunion meetings in commemoration of the joining together of the New and Old Schools, at the late Pittsburg Convention. The meetings, this evening, are to be held as follows:

First Presbyterian Church, on Henry-street—Rev. Dr. Seaver to preside, assisted by Rev. Dr. Spear, and Rev. Messrs. T. Dewitt Talmage, A. McLelland, Charles Wood, T. S. Brown and Henry Losch.

Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church—Rev. Dr. Cuyler to preside, assisted by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Rev. Messrs. Halsey, Lowry, Freeman and Greene.

South Third-street Presbyterian Church, E. D.—Rev. Dr. Wells to preside, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Carpenter, Lee, Carlisle, Pomeroy, Hancock and Neander.

There will be other meetings during the week, as follows:

Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, at 7½ o'clock—First Presbyterian Church on Remsen-street, (Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's;) Classon-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Duryea's;) First Presbyterian Church of Williamsburg, (Rev. Mr. Carlisle's.)

Thursday evening, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock—South Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Spear's;) Central Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Talmage's;) Bond-street Presbyterian Church, E. D., (Rev. Mr. Pennoyer's.)

On Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the pastors of the churches in which the meetings are held will preside, and call upon any ministers or elders who may be present to take part in the exercises.

THE CLUB HOUSE QUARREL.

The Scene in the Manhattan Club on New Year's Eve—Story of One of the Principals.

The topic of town talk yesterday, particularly among the club men of the Metropolis, was the assault made by Mr. H. L. BATEMAN upon Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON at the Manhattan Club House on New Year's eve. Various were the conjectures formed in regard to the origin of the difficulty, and the principal question asked was, what will be the next phase of the affair? One side of the story having been already given to the public, a reporter of the TIMES called on Mr. CRANSTON, at his residence in Twelfth-street, last evening, for the purpose of learning his explanation. Mr. CRANSTON said he regarded the affair as a family difficulty, and one that should not be made public through the Press. Such facts as he related he requested should only be stated in a general way, as it was not his intention to publish anything in reference to the matter which could be construed as a "card" coming from him. He said, among other things, that up to the time of the difference he did not know Mr. BATEMAN by sight, and the fact that he was a member of the Club was only known to him through the Club records. Mr. CRANSTON has been a member and an officer of the Club from its organization to the present time. Mr. BATEMAN became a member in the Summer of 1868, and at the time of his being balloted for and elected Mr. CRANSTON was ill, and from March, 1868, to October of the same year he attended no meetings of the Club, on account of his health. He stated also that he had never met Mr. BATEMAN at the Club House and that they were personally entirely unknown to each other.

It is one of the rules of the Manhattan Association that no member of the body shall introduce a resident of the City to the privileges of the Club and restaurant, but that if he desires to entertain a friend or friends at any meal he must do so in one of the private rooms attached to the establishment. On Monday evening last, while Mr. CRANSTON was dining in the Club restaurant, Mr. BATEMAN entered with two friends—Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER, recently appointed Consul to India, and Mr. EDWARD H. HOUSE, of the *Tribune*, and took seats at a public table. Mr. CRANSTON, observing the gentlemen, thinking them strangers, called the Superintendent of the Club, and inquired whether they were members of the Association. Upon receiving a negative answer as to Messrs. BUTLER and HOUSE, he remarked that it was a violation of the rules. The Superintendent answered that he had already so informed Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. CRANSTON having finished dinner, then, as he states, without giving any directions or orders in the matter, rose and passed from the restaurant and in another room entered into a conversation with Mr. MONSON, another officer of the Club, and like himself a member of the House Committee. While talking he learned that Mr. BATEMAN had at other times infringed upon the established regulations; and also, that when requested, as is customary, to register the names of his friends upon entering the building that evening by the porter in charge of the registry he had declined to do so. The Superintendent of the Club had also informed Mr. BATEMAN that he could entertain his friends in a private room.

While Mr. CRANSTON and his friend were conversing Mr. BATEMAN and the other gentleman, (Mr. STUART, formerly proprietor of the Winter Garden, had meanwhile joined the party,) came out of the restaurant. Mr. BATEMAN, as Mr. CRANSTON states, was inclined to go up stairs, but was prevented by Mr. BUTLER. Mr. STUART approached CRANSTON saying, "Go away, BATEMAN is very angry." Mr. CRANSTON replied that there was no reason for it, as he had given no cause for offence. Mr. BATEMAN then in a very excited manner, as is claimed, came up to Mr. CRANSTON and charged him with having insulted him and prevented his entertaining his friends in the Club House. This Mr. CRANSTON denied, saying that he had given no directions whatever in the matter. Some further conversation ensued, and Mr. BATEMAN left the Club House, remarking that he would be heard from again.

On the following day Mr. STUART called on Mr. CRANSTON with a note from Mr. BATEMAN, demanding an apology. Mr. CRANSTON the same evening indited a letter which he sent the following morning, after sleeping upon it, as he says, of which the following is a copy:

> THE MANHATTAN CLUB, NO. 96 FIFTH-AVENUE,
> NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1869.
>
> *H. L. Bateman, Esq., New-York Hotel:*
>
> SIR: I have your note of yesterday. In our conversation of last evening I addressed you as a member of the House Committee of this club. If you are agrieved (*sic*) your remedy is an appeal to the Managing Committee, by whom the House Committee is appointed. They meet the first Friday in January. My remarks may have been positive, but were made in reply to you, who sought the discussion in the public hall of the club and in the presence of one of your guests, which is to be regretted. You state that I then asked you if you were a gentleman. Surely, your memory is at fault; I could have asked no such needless question. Your obedient servant,
>
> HIRAM CRANSTON.

On Wednesday Mr. CRANSTON was obliged to go to West Point for the purpose of attending the funeral of a deceased relative. On his return on Friday he was met by a friend at the depot, who informed him that Mr. BATEMAN was looking for him, and had taken the affair out of the hands of Mr. STUART and placed it in those of Mr. BUTLER. Early the same evening Mr. BUTLER, having previously left his card at the residence of Mr. CRANSTON, called at the Manhattan Club, and, in the presence of Mr. CASSERLY, brother of Senator CASSERLY, of California, whom Mr. CRANSTON had requested to accompany him to the reception room, tendered him a letter from Mr. BATEMAN. This Mr. CRANSTON refused to receive except as an officer of the Club, again asserting that his action had been entirely official, and that, in what had transpired, he had acted in a matter which only, by being misconstrued, was calculated to give offence. Mr. BUTLER withdrew, and soon after Mr. BATEMAN came in, and approaching the table at which Mr. CRANSTON was dining with a number of friends, committed the assault which gives rise to the public scandal. Mr. BATEMAN, it is said, was armed at the time the attack was made. Such is the simple state of the case as related by Mr. CRANSTON himself, and he asserts positively that throughout the whole transaction, Mr. BATEMAN and his friends being strangers to him, that his conduct was only such as his duty as an officer of the Club demanded. "No one," he said feelingly, "regrets the affair more than myself, and particularly the undue publicity which has been given to it. It would have been better for all concerned that it should have been made strictly a family matter."

The Manhattan Club, it is understood, is to have an investigation of the matter immediately, and from the result of this investigation the public will then be able to determine who was the real aggressor in a quarrel which, from the position of the parties and the place in which it occurred, has attracted more attention than its importance really deserves.

Surrogate's Office—Mr. Hutchings, the New Surrogate, takes Formal Possession.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, the newly elected Surrogate, took formal possession of his office yesterday. He was met by the retiring Surrogate, Mr. Tucker, who turned over to him the books, papers and securities of the office, and congratulated him upon his succession to the post. The new appointees of Mr. HUTCHINGS, Messrs. S. D. VAN SHAICK, Chief Clerk; J. O. VANDERPOEL, Probate Clerk, and A. W. OLIVER, Administration Clerk, were present and took charge of their respective bureaus. There are about twenty-five clerks and assistants in the Surrogate's office, most of whom, it is said, will be continued in office by Mr. HUTCHINGS. It is the intention of the new Surrogate to use the room adjoining his office, in the New Court House, now devoted to the records, as a Court room, and give up the Court room in Chambers-street. This will be a saving of several thousand dollars a year to the City in rent.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met at 9 A. M. yesterday, Mr. ORISON BLUNT in the chair.

On motion, a ballot for President was taken, and Mr. WM. M. TWEED, having received nine votes, was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. TWEED, on taking the chair, thanked the Board for the honor they had done him, and spoke of the vast interests confided to their care. They would do, he said, as they had done heretofore, watch carefully over the financial interests of the county, and reduce the rate of taxation, until this City became the most lightly taxed of any large City in the Union.

Mr. JOSEPH B. YOUNG was then reëlected Clerk, and E. A. WOODWARD and REEVES E. SELMES deputies. Mr. MCGOWAN was reëlected Marshal-at-Arms

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

An Officer Beaten by Drunkards.

At a late hour last evening JOHN FULLARD, DOMINICK FEENEY and GEORGE BRUCE were taken into custody in Jersey City for having brutally assaulted Officer LYNCH. FULLARD had insulted a female, and she complained to LYNCH. When the officer undertook to effect FULLARD's arrest FULLARD set upon him and a struggle ensued. When FULLARD was worsted, when BRUCE and FEENEY interfered in his behalf. They assaulted the officer first with their fists, and one of them during the affray drew a knife and inflicted a deep gash upon his head. LYNCH was finally assisted by fellow officers, and his assailants were taken into custody. He was terribly cut and bruised, and had to be taken to his home and cared for.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN TAYLOR, aged 32, and a native of England, was caught in the machinery of HOLBROOK's soap factory, in West Twenty-fourth-street, on the 22d ult., and had both legs fractured. Death ensued on Friday, and Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

The infant child of ANN SMITH was accidentally suffocated yesterday morning at No. 16½ Hamilton-street, by being buried beneath the bedclothes during the mother's temporary absence. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified.

The *attachés* of Station E, Post Office, presented a handsome gold watch to their Superintendent, Mr. EUGENE SOULLEYET, on Friday afternoon, as a reward for his kind and gentlemanly treatment of them during the past season. Mr. ROBERT TURNER made the presentation address, to which the Superintendent briefly replied.

"La Coterie of New-York" will give their second annual masquerade ball at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, Jan. 13, under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices in the principal hotels of this City. Fancy costumes are imperative requisites for admission to the dancing floor, though spectators will be admitted to the upper circle.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MCINTOSH, aged 60, died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained on the 20th ult. by a fall down stairs.

HENRY SCHAUZ, aged 15, accidentally shot himself yesterday at No. 96 Sheriff-street, having a hand shattered.

ALBERT GEORGE, colored, died suddenly yesterday at No. 256 Mott-street, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

MICHAEL NEELY, of No. 18 Carmine-street, fell into the hold of the steamship *Alabama*, at the foot of Warren-street, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. He was intoxicated at the time.

MARTIN MOREER, aged 30, of No. 224 West Thirty-first-street, committed suicide last evening by hanging himself with a rope thrown over his bedroom door. The motive could not be ascertained.

ADAM KELCH, of No. 449 East Thirteenth-street, and a German, died suddenly yesterday from unknown causes.

PHOENIX JONES, a colored man, died suddently yesterday, in the rear of premises, No. 79 Laurens-street, from unknown causes.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK insists that Brooklyn shall be no longer called the "City of Churches," but the "City of Preachers," and he admonishes all ministers of the Gospel in the city to take note, and act accordingly.

A fire broke out in the photographic establishment of JOSEPH HALL, at Nos. 1 and 3 York-street, on Friday night, at a late hour. The damage sustained amounted to about $8,000; insured. HENRY GARDINER, printer, occupied the second floor, and sustained loss to the amount of $3,000; insured. GEORGE HUDSON & SON, painters and plumbers, and owners of the building, lost on stock $1,000; insured. The loss on the building amounted to $5,000; insured. Owing to the presence of much whisky and the absence of discipline, the Fire Department displayed less efficiency than would the volunteers on a frosty night with no water to throw on the flames.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, Gowanus, yesterday morning. Deceased was five feet seven inches in height, black hair, and dressed in a dark check shirt, gray flannel shirt, dark check pants, blue vest and boots, no coat. Had a gold watch and chain with some trinkets attached.

LONG ISLAND.

At the village of Flushing there was quite an excitement on the assembling of the new Board of Trustees on Saturday. It was called to order by the Clerk of last Board, W. H. D. NIMMO. The following members of the old Board held over from last year: ORANGE JUDD, GEO. POPLE and GEO. B. ROE. The credentials of the following new members were received: JOHN ROBINSON, WILLIAM PHILLIP and ROBT. B. PARSONS. A paper purporting to be the oath of office was handed in and refused to be received by the Clerk. Mr. JUDD, the former President, having declined to be President this year, GEO. POPLE was elected. During the ballot for President, Officer SMITH arrested the Clerk of the Board, on the charge of malfeasance in office and his refusal to receive the oath of Mr. FOGARTY and his vote for President. Bonds were given for his appearance before Justice SILLIMAN next Monday.

A sad affair has recently occurred at Hog Neck, near Southold, by which an estimable young lady, aged 17 years, died from voluntary starvation, caused by a deranged state of mind. She obstinately and persistently refused all food and nourishment for two weeks, and on last Thursday died from actual starvation.

NEW-JERSEY.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning VILESAYR & KEENEY's flour and feed store, No. 139 Hudson-street, Jersey City, was totally burned, together with the entire stock. The loss on stock amounts to over $5,000; insured for $1,000 each in the Home, of New-Haven, and the Jersey City Insurance Companies. No. 137 Hudson-street, corner of York, was considerably damaged. Mr. MILLER's loss by water was about $500. The buildings are owned by B. R. WAKEMAN, who estimates his loss at fully $7,000; insured for $4,000 in the Jersey City Insurance Company and the Ætna. WOOLSEY & TERRY's ship chandlery store, No. 141 Hudson-street, was threatened with but saved from destruction. JOHN MCKENNA, claiming to be a clerk, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary.

About 10 o'clock on New Year's eve, as THOMAS MCGUIRE was returning to his home in the uppear part of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, he was suddenly assaulted and severely stabbed in the face, laying bare the cheek bone and upper teeth. The assailant, who is known, will be arrested.

LEON SMITH was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, charged with shooting and wounding LOUIS FISCHER of, No. 32 Seventh-street. As the shooting was accidental, SMITH was discharged on promising to pay expenses.

Franklin Steam Fire Engine No. 1, and Columbia Steamer No. 3, had a trial in front of the Court House, at Hudson City, yesterday, to test the Titcomb & Doughtery improved hydrant. No. 3 threw a stream 204 feet through a one and one-fourth inch nozzle, and No. 1, 190 feet. The hydrant gave perfect satisfaction.

During Friday night the streets of Hoboken were more noisy and their occupants more jolly and uproarious than they have been within the memory of the Police officers who were charged with the preservation of order. Fifteen or twenty balls were held, which were attended each by a large party of guests, who were none too quiet in their rejoicing upon the opening of the new year. The "Baxter Fantasticals," of New-York, were entertained by the "Hoboken Fantasticals," at their rooms in Washington-street, and the two Societies had a midnight parade through the streets. Notwithstanding the general noisiness, however, but few arrests were made, and but few acts of violence were committed.

JOHN SAULS, a boy, whose parents reside at No. 163 Grove-street, Jersey City, was yesterday run over in Jersey City by an Erie-street horse car and so badly injured that his recovery is deemed more than doubtful. FELIX MCBRIDE, the driver of the car, was taken into custody and held to await the result of the child's injuries.

A Mrs. SULLIVAN, residing at No. 17 Prospect-street, Jersey City, was yesterday run over by hose carriage No. 3, on Newark-avenue, and severely injured. She was taken to a drug store near by and had her injuries cared for.

A youth from New-York, who gave the name of JOHN ROBERTS, was arrested at Newark, on Friday night, on a charge of having picked the pocket of a Mrs. HYATT while she was making purchases in the market. Justice MILLS yesterday morning committed him for trial.

JAMES PERRY and his wife MARGARET became involved in a dispute at their residence in Broad-street in Newark yesterday. Words soon came to blows, and the man beat his wife in a brutal manner. He was taken into custody and held for trial.

The Church and Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD denies the story that he has joined the Episcopal Church, but says he has discontinued his connection with the Unitarian organization, on the score of objecting to sectarianism in any form. He may, in future, join the Episcopal Church upon a broad basis, which shall not be exacting on mere doctrinal points; but at present he will devote himself to literary pursuits. In taking this step, of which he says he gave his associates formal notice, both last Summer, when in Europe, and since his return, he had no intention of disparaging or denying the Christian name or character of Unitarians. He meant simply to affirm that he did not wish to remain in an organization that began, and virtually continued, in anti-Trinitarian views. He says he is neither anti-Trinitarian nor anti-Unitarian, but desires to stand on the unsectarian foundation of the apostles. His opinions, he remarks, are not so much changed of late as matured. He has always been a liberal churchman, and has for years desired more church organizations, more liturgical worship, and a stronger affirmation of Christ's divinity, than at present prevails among Unitarians. He will not preach again for some months. His health requires quiet and retirement. The Doctor observes that he found a general expression among the English clergy that the desire for worship was greater than ever, but that the doctrinal points of the past excited no interest among the people. He speaks of the sentiments of several high divines of the Church of England as remarkably liberal.

Chicago Trade Statistics.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 30.

The footing up of the year's business in Chicago shows receipts of merchantable commodities, including grain and lumber, of the value of $415,652,000, against $397,552,000 for the year 1868—an increase of $18,100,000. The manufactures of the city amount to $58,000,000, against $63,000,000 for the preceding year—a decrease of $5,000,000. The number of new buildings erected was 3,428, of an estimated value of $16,000,000, against 4,100 last year, of an estimated value of $20,000,000. The collections of internal revenue at this point for the year were $7,680,500, against $4,939,487 for the preceding year—an increase of $2,740,813, of which increase $2,088,061 was from the tax on distilled spirits. The total collections from distilled spirits were $3,697,000.

The following table shows the receipts of the principal articles of agricultural produce and lumber for the two years:

	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls	2,259,904	2,092,553
Wheat, bushels	16,714,696	13,540,250
Corn, bushels	23,932,325	25,396,523
Oats, bushels	11,330,993	14,449,489
Rye, bushels	1,524,415	1,367,461
Barley, bushels	1,832,470	1,511,219
Hides, lbs	27,635,424	27,813,162
Dressed Hogs, number	209,463	239,113
Live Hogs, number	1,700,050	1,706,782
Cattle, number	403,627	324,524
Sheep, number	339,630	278,875
Tobacco, lbs	12,861,428	8,027,419
Lumber, M	1,012,678	982,581

Upon the whole this must be considered a very gratifying exhibit. The year has been one of marked depression in trade, in all parts of the country, and we doubt whether any other city has held its own as well as Chicago.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop MARIAN, of the Methodist Church, has promised to write a history of Methodism in Missouri.

Rev. H. KINGSBURY, of New-York, will supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, in Rome, N. Y., for six months.

Rev. H. C. MCCOOK, of St. Louis, Mo., has accepted the call to the Penn-square Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., has entered upon his duties as rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

Bishop WHITTLE, of Virginia, has added his name to those of the nine Bishops who have written in favor of a relaxation in the formulas of the Prayer Book.

Rev. J. K. STONE, D. D., has been formally received into the Church of Rome.

Rev. R. E. PATTISON, D. D., has resigned the Professorship of Theology in Shurtleff College, Illinois.

A beautiful stained glass window has recently been uncovered in Grace Church, Newark, a memorial to the late Bishop DOANE.

Workmen are engaged in the erection, at Rawlings, Wyoming Territory, of the first Presbyterian Church on the Union Pacific Railroad.

A London paper says: "Rev. J. C. MCAUSLAND, rector of Cronmore, Drogheda, has received from the executors of Mr. PEABODY information of a bequest of a sum of £2,000, in consideration of the pleasure with which he had perused a treaties of his on the Jewish subject, entitled 'Hope of Israel.'"

Richmond (Va.) College has twenty-four students for the ministry.

The Southern Methodist Publishing House reports $44,000 profits on its business last year.

Increasing religious interest is reported at Washington.

St. John's Church, Mankato, Minn., was lately consecrated by the Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin.

There are in Boston eight places of Unitarian worship where all the seats are free.

Four churches and six ministers have organized the Southern Congregational Association of California.

The *Methodist* gives an account of a revival in Monrovia, Liberia, in which Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians work together in each other's houses of worship.

A German paper states that the Swedish law which punished proselytism from the pure Lutheran Evangelical Church has been repealed.

The Baptist church of Gloucester, Mass., was lately destroyed by fire.

A Bible Society has been lately founded in Russia which has already distributed 50,000 copies of the New Testament in the Russian language.

The American Mission in Egypt has fourteen Sunday and week-day shools, containing 600 children.

The Methodist Tract Society's grants last year amounted to $5,639. The total receipts were $13,975 71. The circulation of the monthly Sunday School paper is 72,000 copies.

The Gustavus Adolphus Society of Germany—devoted to the spread of evangelical views in Roman Catholic countries—received last year $290,000, and built 41 churches, 35 school-houses and 26 parsonages.

Rev. Dr. TAFT, for fifty years Rector of St. Paul's Church, Pawtucket, R. I., has recently died.

It is expected that on the 1st of January, 1871, the Canton of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, will entirely cease to govern or support the Church. This will be the first instance of a complete separation between Church and State in Europe.

A dispatch received at San Francisco on the 27th says the Protestant and Catholic Mission Houses at Nanking, China, have been totally destroyed.

The receipts of the Fair in aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, Boston, will reach nearly $30,000.

Chicago is becoming a great theological centre, having already Congregational, Baptist and Presbyterian seminaries, besides the Methodist institution at Evanston, twelve miles from the city.

The first Protestant service ever held in Porto Rico was celebrated Nov. 28.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, New-York, has furnished $260 towards defraying the expenses of a Colored Ministers' Institute, to be held in Macon, Ga., next month.

There are fourteen Congregational churches in Nebraska, the oldest of which was formed only four years since.

The expenses of the Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church reach half a million of dollars annually, and all voluntary.

There are between 15,000 and 18,000 Swedes in Henry and Knox Counties, Illinois. There are in these counties eighteen churches, of which seven are Methodist and eleven Lutheran.

Bishop JOHNS, of Virginia, writes to Bishop KIP, that he voted for the stringent canon forbidding the officiation of non-Episcopal ministers, simply as a prudential regulation to protect the churches against those who would not be responsible for what they preached.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of Pittsburg, says that the churches of Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming Territory, and of Ogden and Corinn, Utah Territory, are now vacant.

There are three churches in Oxford, Ala., Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. The Baptists are in the majority.

Presbyterianism has almost quadrupled itself in Philadelphia since 1837. The twenty-nine churches then had 5,440 members. The sixty-eight churches now have 20,116.

The *Association Monthly*, R. C. MORSE, editor, is a new monthly started by the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada. It will give a complete summary of all matters pertaining to the Association, together with articles from the leading divines of the country.

The word "German" has been stricken from the title of "Old German Reformed Church," so that there are now two "Reformed" Churches, the Old "German" and the Old Dutch." The united summary of the whole Church is as follows: Synods, 3; classes, 31; ministers, 521; congregations, 1,179; members, 117,910; baptized members not confirmed, 68,362; Sunday Schools, 1,019; Sunday School scholars, 49,960; and benevolent contributions, $76,453 15.

The Western Hebrew Christian Brotherhood publish a circular in which they assert that "no mission pays better than the Jewish mission." They claim that there are in England 120 ministers who are converted Jews, and about forty in this country.

The Hebrews in Washington have separated into two branches, the Reformed and the Orthodox. The schism is due to the introduction of an organ into the synagogue, the omission of certain portions of the service, and the failure of the reformers to attend the meetings on the Sabbath, during which they keep their places of business open.

According to the *American Presbyterian*, the United Church raised last year $6,047,042 for congregational purposes. The total amount raised for all purposes was $8,166,814.

Our correspondent at Paris states that Bishop COXE preached in the American Chapel in that city the Sunday before he sailed, and administered the rite of confirmation in the evening to twenty-three persons. On the Tuesday evening the Bishop delivered a lecture on Ecumenical Councils.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Jan. 1—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes 73f. 5c.

LONDON, Jan. 1—Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes, £10 7s.@£10 8s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1—Provisions—Beef, 105s. Lard dull. Cheese, 68s. 6d. Pork quiet.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	25
Halifax	N.	Clear	34
Boston	W.	Clear	40
New-York	N. E.	Overcast	42
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	48
Wilmington	S. W.	Cloudy	44
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	45
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Clear	48
Richmond	S. W.	Cloudy	39
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Cloudy	48
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	39
Pittsburg	S. W.	Cloudy	32
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	34
New-Orleans	S. E.	Raining	45
Key West	Calm	Clear	89
Havana	S. E.	Clear	78

[Advertisement.]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN — TAMMANY.—This (Sunday) evening. Suppressed lecture; "Old Fogies and Impeachment;" "Startling Disclosures;" usual palm singing and Puritanical prayer omitted. Go early.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 1—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss Emma Wilson, Mrs. Allen, A. Platt, W. J. Stillman, Rev. H. C. Hayden, G. T. Gralman, Captain Dawson, H. M. S.; Nathan Bidwell and wife, Isaac C. Bateman, Mrs. Emma Boyd, Thomas Stainbridge, G. Henry, Robert and Henry Bidwell, Leander Hook, J. C. Rogan, Thos. Marshall, Nicholas Little, J. Simpson.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah.—A. B. Holden, John Van Shom, S. W. Shumway, C. Bennett, A. Nussbaum, Miss Florence Keys, Miss McCutchaen, J. M. Burrall, B. W. Case, T. Kissam, John R. Carter and lady, Miss Clara Carter, J. W. Lanton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 44 | Moon sets.. 5 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 10 | Gov. Island. 8 59 | Hell Gate..10 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Dec. 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong northwesterly winds to Cape Race, thence light variable winds and calms.

Steamship Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Dec. 14, and Queenstown 15th, via Boston 31st, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Rescue, Wolcott, Boston 38 hours, to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co., having the bark Mary E. Packer in tow.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, Baltimore, for Allyn's Point, Conn. Is anchored inside the Hook.

Steamship Fairbanks, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 29, with naval stores, &c., to J. Hand.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkey, Savannah Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Joseph Clark, (of Boston,) Carver, London Nov. 11, and the Isle of Wight 18th, with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Insulaire, (Fr.,) Fleuriot, Amoy Aug. 31, with tea to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had moderate weather on the passage; passed Anjier Oct. 4, and the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 9; touched at St. Helena Nov. 23, and crossed the equator Dec. 6, in lon. 34.

Bark Kate Sancton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rose, Antwerp 28 ds., with petroleum barrels to Boyd & Hincken. Came the Southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Waldo, Pressy, Havre 43 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Mary E. Packer, Holloway, Boston Dec. 31, in ballast to J. D. Fish.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Matanzas 7 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. Sld. in co. with barks R. B. Walker and L. T. Stocker and brig Merriwa, for New-York; brig R. S. Hassell, for New-York, sld. 2 ds. previous.

Brig Rainbow, (of Halifax,) Anthon, Naguabo, P. R., Nov. 25, via St. Thomas Dec. 19, with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Was obliged to put into St. Thomas Nov. 23, the Captain and part of the crew being sick with yellow fever.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbados 13 ds., in ballast to Bishop Bros. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Calypso, (Ital.,) Scotto, Taganrog Sept. 7, via Constantinople Sept. 17, and Gibraltar Oct. 31, with wool to order. Had heavy weather since leaving Gibraltar; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Small, Ponce, P. R., 9 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Had fine weather the entire passage, and was only 6 ds. to Hatteras.

Schr. Olyphant, Smith, from wreck of schr. Willie Mowe, to Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.

Schr. Ada M. Brooks, Collins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Island Bell, Howard, Eastport, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. O. Madrett, Green, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Kate McLean, Hawkins, Somerset.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Maria Hearn, Merrell, Stamford.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. James Morrell, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Addie L. Cutler, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. Native, De Hart, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. E, cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Rhein, for Bremen; Iowa and Palmyra, for Glasgow; City of Washington and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Cortes and Lodona, for New-Orleans; Virginia, for Galveston; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 1.—Arr. schrs. D. V. Streaker, from Alexandria; Eveline, from Belfast, Me.; W. W. Smith, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 1.—Sld. steamers Pioneer, for Philadelphia, and Gary, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Dec. 18, brig Georgia, (of Baltimore,) for Turk's Island in 2 ds.; schr. C. A. Farnsworth, for Demerara in 2 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., Dec. 22, schr. Guiding Star, dischg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 1.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order. BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST.

The road is being built with great economy for cash; 150 miles are already completed, in the most thorough manner, equipped and running regular trains; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the Metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.